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Non-Indian Companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 298– BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

FIRST VICTIMS OF U. P. ORDINANCE.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

Move In Bombay Corporation

It is understood that a number of City Fathers have sent a requisition to the Mayor requesting him to arrange for a civic welcome to Gandhiji. The idea is that although the Corporation will be having holidays, the Mayor should arrange for a meeting in the Corporation Hall and Gandhiji on his arrival should be requested to come to the Corporation and meet the City Fathers.

It will be recalled that before Gandhiji left for England, the Corporation had decided to present an address to him, but the function could not be arranged as there was no time for it. Gandhiji having decided to leave for London at a very short notice.

SARDAR COMING TO BOMBAY.

It is understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, is coming to Bombay to-morrow (Wednesday). The visit is understood to be in connection with Gandhiji's reception arrangements.

GOVT. CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONGRESS

Picketing In Calcutta.

SEVEN VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

A leaflet broadcast in different languages by the Bengal Government yesterday, states that the complaints recently received from the owners and customers of shops in which British or foreign goods are sold, that they are being subjected to picketing in contravention of the conditions embodied in the Delhi Pact.

The Officer-in-Charge, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, has issued a statement in reply, saying in spite his Committee's representations reporting to the Commissioner of Police, the unseemly conduct of some sergeants and requesting him to report to the Committee any breach of the Truce terms on the part of volunteers, the Commissioner made no reply before issuing the leaflet in question.

As regards the complaints, he shows how in a recent case the merchant and customer witnesses summoned on behalf of the prosecution, Government testified to the absolutely peaceful conduct of picketing by the volunteers, which fact resulted in the prosecution policy of no longer summoning merchants and the customers as witnesses.

He concludes saying that his Committee will continue discharging its duty as usual.

Yesterday seven volunteers were arrested while picketing.

NEGATION OF CIVILISED GOVERNMENT

U. P. And Bengal Ordinances Condemned

(From A Correspondent).

AJMER, Dec. 21.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Rajputana Central India Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday, resolutions were passed recording deep sorrow at the demise of Imam Saheb of Bavada.

The U.P. and the Bengal Ordinances were condemned as negation of civilized Government and imposing a reign of terror.

The Premier's Declaration of the Indian policy was characterised as wholly unsatisfactory and inadequate.

The Congress Working Committee was also urged to end the Truce and re-start the movement.

"Not Out To Disobey Laws For The Sake Of Disobedience"

JAWAHARLAL ON FUTURE PROGRAMME.

ORDINANCE MAY COME AND ORDINANCE MAY GO; BUT CONGRESS WORK WILL GO ON

"I have every intention to return to Bombay to welcome Mahatma Gandhi back", declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative a few hours before he left Bombay on Monday evening. Pandit Jawaharlal added that he was going to attend the U. P. Political Conference that was meeting at Etawa under the presidentship of Babu Sri Prakash of Benares.

GAGGING ORDER.

"What would you do, if the gagging order against you which is reported to be pending is served on you?" asked the representative. Pandit Jawaharlal refused to answer hypothetical questions saying that he could not say beforehand what he would do, if a particular situation arose. "I will have to decide on the spot what to do having regard to all the circumstances". He added.

"WE WILL CARRY ON".

Explaining the policy of the U. P. C. C. Panditji said:

"Our policy is that we shall carry on our ordinary work, in spite of any obstructions placed in our way. We are not out at present to disobey laws for the sake of disobedience, but if any order or Ordinance interferes with our ordinary activities, our workers have been advised to carry on these activities, in spite of such orders or Ordinances."

Giving another reason for his returning to Bombay, Pandit Jawaharlal said "One of the reasons why I want to return back is my wife's illness. I am leaving her behind here and I have to arrange for her treatment. I would like to stay with her, but for the fact that the political Conference was meeting and I have to attend it."

AGRARIAN SITUATION.

Asked if the Etawah Conference would discuss the agrarian situation in the U. P., Pandit Jawaharlal said that it was their annual Conference and naturally when it discussed other problems affecting the Province, it would also discuss the agrarian situation.

To another question Pandit Jawaharlal replied that he was not aware of any thing that prevented them from holding the Conference.

JAWAHARLAL'S PROGRAMME.

Pandit Jawaharlal left Bombay by the Calcutta Mail on Monday night for Allahabad. He was seen off at the Victoria Terminus by a number of friends and local Congress workers. According to his present programme he reaches Allahabad on Tuesday night and leaves Allahabad for Etawah on Wednesday morning. He will come back from Etawah direct to Bombay in time to receive Gandhiji who is arriving on Monday morning.

BARODA INFECTS GUJARAT.

Joint Schools For Touchables And "Untouchables"

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS IN VILLAGES

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

Following the action of the Baroda State in abolishing special schools for "untouchables" and directing that State schools should be common for both, pprominent leaders in these parts have been making appeals to the orthodox community to cooperate in the work of removing untouchability.

Presiding over the Youth Conference of the Patidar community Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel made an earnest appeal for the abolition of untouchability.

At a meeting of cultivators of Baroda State Mr. Pranlal Munshi and other local leaders exhorted the cultivators to cooperate with the State in its efforts for the uplift of "untouchables". Similarly responsible workers on behalf of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, the Kaira District Congress Committee and the Baroda State Praja Mandal have been moving in the villages and persuading the people to send their children to joint schools along with the children of the "untouchables".—A. P.

C. P. AGRARIAN COMMITTEE.

Tour Programme Completed.

(From A Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 21.

The Central Provinces Agrarian Committee completed the tour in the Saugor District yesterday. During its ten days' tour, the Committee visited 26 centres of the District, where about 200 malguzars and 4,000 kisans of about four hundred villages were present. All evidence was taken in public and elaborate notes of evidence were taken by the Government officials who were present on the spot.

KASHMIR SITUATION

Ahrar And Muslim Leaders Hold Consultations

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

Mufti Kifaitullah and Maulana Ahmad Saeed, President and Secretary respectively of Jamaitul Ulema-i-Hind arrived here yesterday. They are putting up at the office of the "Daily Anrar" and held long discussions with the Executive Committee of the Ahrar party. Nawab Farid-up-Din, Rais of Delhi and Meerut and Moulvi Anis Ahmad, Secretary, Muslim Federation also arrived here yesterday from Delhi at the invitation of Raja Sir Harikishan Kaul, Prime Minister of Kashmir, who sent them telegrams to see the Ahrar leaders of the Punjab in the Borstal Jail.

More than twenty Ahrar leaders and prominent Muslims are arriving to-day and to-morrow to thrash out the Kashmere question with the Ahrar leaders in Borstal Jail.—A. P.

NAGPUR SHOOTING ECHO

Dr. Hunter Fined.

NAGPUR, Dec. 21.

In the case under the Arms Act, against Dr. Hunter, Principal of the Morris College, for not renewing his arms license in time, Mr. Griggon, the Distt. Magistrate held that the license was overdue by eight months.

NOT PART OF EQUIPMENT

With regard to the defence plea that as an army officer holding King's Commission, Dr. Hunter could possess a revolver and a pistol, the Magistrate held that the arms in question were not 455 bore and could not be considered as a part of his equipment.

A further offence in the Magistrate's opinion was committed by Dr. Hunter's failure to deposit the pistol at the expiry of his arms license.

The Magistrate held that the case would be met by the imposition of a fine twice the full fee for the revolver license, namely, Rs. 20 in addition to Rs. 10, the full fee for the renewal of the pistol license.—A.P.

CONVICTIONS AND NOTICES GALORE

TANDON GETS 1 YEAR

Pt. Krishna Kant Sentenced To 9 Months

ORDER ON MOTOR CAR.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, Member of the All-India Congress Committee, was sentenced to six months' and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively on charges of instigating non-payment of rent and defying the notice served under the U. P. Ordinance.

The sentences are to run concurrently.—A. P.

MR. TANDON'S MESSAGE

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

While leaving for the jail, Sjt. Tandon left a message in the course of which he said that he welcomed the Ordinance as it would test the courage of the people and give them strength for the grim struggle that was to come. He expected that more drastic measures would be taken by the Government against Congressmen, and exhorted the people not to resort, under any circumstance, to violence in the fight of Satyagraha.

Concluding his message Sjt. Tandonji said: "This is not the time to remain idle. Men, women and youth, give up your little pleasure. Come forward and taste the bliss of sacrificing yourself for your suffering motherland. If she remains in bondage, even in your lives you are dead. If the country lives and is free, you will live even after death."—"Leader."

KRISHNAKANT MALAVIYA CONVICTED.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Vice-President of the Distt. Congress Committee, Allahabad, who addressed a public meeting on Saturday in defiance of the notice served on him under the U. P. Ordinance was convicted by the First Class Magistrate and was sentenced to 9 months' R.I. —A.P.

LATEST U. P. NEWS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

News from Unao says that Pandit Bishamtir Dal Tripathi, President of the Unao Distt. Congress Committee, has been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for addressing a public meeting in defiance of the orders under the Ordinance.

Three persons have been arrested in the villages for addressing meetings.

Pandit K. Bajpai, Secretary Unao Congress Committee, has been served with a notice restricting his movements.

Pandit Ramakant Malaviya, son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been served with a notice to deposit his car which is alleged to have been used to carry persons outside the Allahabad Municipal limits in contravention to the U. P. Ordinance.—A.P.

KARACHI PREPARES FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

KARACHI, December 21.

Mr. N. A. Bechar, President, District Congress Committee of Karachi speaking at a public meeting last evening outlined the steps which committee proposed to take to prepare the city for the movement which he said Mahatma Gandhi would inaugurate soon after his return.

Mr. Bechar announced that weekly public meetings would be held in different parts of the city besides processions and flag salutations every Sunday.—A.P.

Puri Forges Ahead With Preparations For The Congress

GOPABANDHU NAGAR NEARING COMPLETION.

STADIUM FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE

The Publicity Secretary of the Puri Congress sends the following.

The work of the 46th Indian National Congress is progressing rapidly. All prominent leaders are out for enrollment of Reception Committee members. The number of Reception Committee members is known to be far in excess of one thousand.

Gopabandhu Nagar, which will in a short time be a jealous rival of the old city is still in the nursery and is getting the parent care of the P. W. Sub-Committee. The Exhibition Pandal, the delegates camps and the Chittaranjan Hospital the construction of which will be complete in a few weeks, are giving the beach an animated appearance. The volunteers' training camp is in the centre of interest and sightseers daily throng in the Congress Nagar.

The Congress Nagar will have nothing of the gaudiness of its predecessors and yet it will not be lacking in provisions for all amenities of life. Cheap and simple materials are being used for the purpose. Beauty in simplicity will be a marked feature of the Nagar. With the rolling breakers washing her feet in front, the back ground made picturesque by the numerous old fashioned buildings of Puri and heaven-kissing shrine of the Lord over looking all the Nagar will indeed provide an imposing sight.

THE EXHIBITION.

The provisional date of the 6th Indian National Congress has been fixed for the 21st, 22nd and 23rd February subject to the approval of the Working Committee which meets at Bombay on the return of Mahatma Gandhi. The Swadeshi Exhibition organised in connection with the Congress is expected to be opened from the 14th February 1932 and expected to remain open till 5th March 1932. From indications received it is expected that the attendance of delegates and visitors in this session may beat all previous records.

The whole area of the Exhibition will be securely enclosed with barbed wire fencing, with a convenient gate facing the sea. Arrangements are contemplated to guard the stalls day and night, by a trained corps of Seva Dal Volunteers. Stalls measure 12' x 20' each, frontage 12.' Adequate protection against accidental fire is also under consideration. Arrangements are also being made for exhibiting articles (freight paid). Distribution of printed matter and other forms of publicity will be undertaken by the Exhibition Sub-Committee.

A stadium to accommodate about 1000 persons will be available for parties desirous of exhibiting physical feats or other shows. Efforts are being made to secure a party for exhibiting the traditional mimic dance of Utka', a unique expression of art. A large number of enquiries for stalls are being received from all over India. Any details may be obtained from the Secretary, Exhibition Sub-Committee.

SAFEGUARDS FOR BURMA'S MINORITIES

Mr. Haji Demands Constitutional Guarantee

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Protection for all—of life, labour, religious freedom, equality of civil and political rights, prohibition of disability in Public Services on account of race, language and religion and also of enactments discriminating against minorities, freedom to establish their own cultural welfare institutions and equitable share in public funds allotted for such purposes,—were among the fundamental safeguards for the minorities enumerated by Mr. S. N. Haji, at the Burma Round Table Conference, which this morning resumed the consideration of the Government's powers.

Mr. Haji demanded that safeguards should be constitutionally guaranteed and also the right to appeal to the Privy Council to test the infringement of the safeguards.

A number of speakers emphasised the need for a fair field which would enable the Burmans to compete on equal terms with Europeans and the Indians. No clear indication was given from the Burman side regarding the Governor's powers to prevent the breakdown of the constitution, though there was a general agreement that the Government must, in all circumstances, be in a position to function.

Miss May Oung deprecating the air of suspicion pointed out the delegates hoped that with the new Constitution, the Governor to be appointed would be sympathetic to the working out of the new Reforms. She, therefore, did not see any reason for distrusting or refusing him powers, while the new Government would be confronted with much difficult work, and in its own interests, would not allow political influence and discrimination to upset its programme.—Reuter.

HOUSE SEARCH AT THANA

Sequel To Revolver Find In Nasik.

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Dec. 21.

In connection with the revolver that was found with one Mr. Vaidya, at Nasik, the Thana Police searched the house of Mr. Madhavrao Kaldate, a member of the local Congress Committee today. The search was carried from 1-30 p.m. to 3 p.m. It transpires that nothing incriminating was found. Three cards and two other papers were taken away by the police.

SMITH'S BOWLING FEAT

5 For 96 In First Class

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Melbourne.—Following is today's closing score in the match between Queensland and Victoria which commenced on Friday:—

Queensland 251 (Smith bagged 5 wickets for 96). Victoria 156 and one for no wickets.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

New York.—Mr. Churchill is leaving the hospital to-day.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Cairo.—The police were obliged to fire on the rioters who attacked the Damascus Municipal offices after the morning's excitement concerning the preliminary elections. Several were wounded. The French troops are reported to have been called out. Elections were cancelled in order to avoid further disorders.—Reuter.

NEW YEAR HONOURS FOR INDIA?

Plethora Of R. T. C. Committees

CALCUTTA AND WHITEHALL SEEMINGLY BUSY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

The Associated Press understands that the personnel and the terms of reference of the Committees to be set up in pursuance of the Premier's announcement of the 1st November will be made in the first week of January from London and that the delegation from Britain will sail from there on the 15th of January by s.s. "Mooltan," so that the Committees will commence their labours in India early in February.

There has been an exchange of correspondence between Calcutta and Whitehall following the recent meetings of the Viceroy's Executive Council, both as regards the personnel and the terms of reference.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS.

The Working Committee of the Round Table Conference which will remain in being in India and with which His Majesty's Government will be in touch through the Viceroy, will be representative of all shades of opinion and in the circumstances is bound to be a fairly large one but not so the Facts Finding Committee which will put to test the recommendations of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee. This will necessarily be a Committee of Experts and will not be confined to the Round Table delegates. Similarly, the Franchise Committee which will investigate and advise on the revision of franchise and the constituencies will, probably, include representatives from outside the Conference circles.

The third Committee which will explore more fully the specific financial problems arising in connection with certain individual States will be a small body entrusted with particular questions and will be called upon to submit its report at an early date.

The Working Committee, however, will be drawn from among the Round Table delegates and its labours will, to a large extent, depend on the reports of the Committees of the three enquiries to be instituted.

Meanwhile, the question of the introduction of Reforms in the North-West Frontier Province by the extension of the present Government of India Act to the five settled districts is engaging constant attention of the Reforms Office and the Foreign Department both of which are in closest touch with the Chief Commissioner.

The speech which Col. Griffith will deliver to-morrow at the special durbar at Peshawar will indicate, in broad outlines, the steps proposed to be taken in pursuance of the Prime Minister's announcement. The difficulty in the Frontier is that there is no electoral machinery at all, but the Government of India have lost no time in taking necessary measures towards this end.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Dunnett, the Reforms Commissioner, may be proceeding to Peshawar this week-end for a short stay. A good deal with regard to the working of the Reforms in the Frontier will depend on the subvention which that administration will receive from out of the Central revenues. The Finance Department of the Government of India is working out the details of the expenditure involved in setting up Reforms machinery on the basis of the material furnished recently by the Facts Finding Committee and by the Haig Committee on the classification of subjects. The amount required is in the neighbourhood of one crore for the settled districts alone.—A.P.

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For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Trade Announcement.

PACKING AND FORWARDING CONTRACT for two Diesel Engines. See between 12 to 2, BABUBHAI, C/o Manilal Balabhai & Co., 36, Hummum Street.
T R 6451

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T R6460

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T 3848B.

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WANTED TO INVEST from one lakh upto ten lakhs on mortgage of Bombay property. Only principals need apply. No brokers please. Apply Box No. 1313 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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HIGHLY INTERESTING BOOKS. Attractive subjects. Our free detailed list will make you interested. COSMOPOLITAN TRADERS, Post Box No. 12214, Calcutta.
L R 6431

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RIGHT ANTISEPTIC TABLETS prevent conception. GELOTUBE prevents Venereal Diseases. Sole Agents: RIGHT AGENCY, Girgaum, Bombay 4.
R 6432

Profession

SOLVE YOUR WORRIES.

CONSULT THE GREAT WONDERFUL Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY to solve your difficulties, worries and diseases. For Rs. 5 he will read and give spiritual answers in writing for three questions on your paper, while returning in your pocket. Now he is in WAKEFIELD HOUSE, Ballard Estate, opposite New Custom House, Bombay.

(Questions by post please give your approximate age and on Saturdays ask for his spiritual race (ps. Phone 23350).
P. R6341.

EARN RS. 6 to 60 daily without risk by getting Prof. SHROFF'S New York Option "SPECIAL" Forecast. Charge Rs. 10 to 100 if incorrect Rs. 2 to 20 penalty given. Opposite "FIGEON STAND," 5, Mint Road.
P 6461.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

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An experienced duly qualified and Gujarati knowing GRADUATE in Agriculture for the post of Superintendent of Agriculture, Idar State. Pay Rs. 80—5—100. Apply before 10-1-1932.
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4112

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WANTED.

For LEPROSY RESEARCH WORK, a MEDICAL MAN with adequate qualifications and experience to work under the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, (Indian Council), in collaboration with the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and the All-India Institute of Hygiene. Graduates of the first class Colleges with experience and aptitude for research work will be preferred.

Salary between Rs. 1,000 to 1,200 per mensem according to qualifications. Selected candidate must be ready to join with little delay and will be on probation for six months and thereafter will continue for another 4½ years if found saatisfactory, leave on full pay two months after 10 months service or equilant proportion.

Apply stating age, qualifications and experience with copies of testimonia's and references by the end of February. 1932. to the HONORARY SECRETARY, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council), Talkatora Road, New Delhi.
4067

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 6500 tons of First Class Bengal Steam Coal of selected grade during the year 1932 33 will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, sealed and superscribed "Tender for the supply of coal" and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 3,000.

Forms of contract, Specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of a fee of Rupees Five only per form which will, on no account, be refunded. No forms will be issued from the 24th December, 1931 to 3rd January, 1932.

The Mechanical Engineer will give any further information that may be required to any one deputed for the purpose.

(Sd.) T.K. RODDAN
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 19th December, 1931.
4114.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 200 per share on 100 Original shares of Rs. 2,500 each, and Rs 10 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 and Rs. 4 per share on 84,000 new shares of Rs. 125 (Rs. 50 paid up), Free of Income Tax, for the year ended 31st May, 1931, has been declared, and made payable on and after 18th January, 1932, to shareholders whose names stood on the Register at the close of business on 19th December, 1931.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered address in due course.

For the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corpn., Ltd.,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
4120.

NOTICE

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates, bearing Nos. 49 to 52, 65 to 75 and 551 to 577 of the New Kaiser-I-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Coy., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 500/- (five hundred) each standing in the name of Mr. Shantilal Mathuradas have been LOST and an application to the Company has been made for issue of duplicates of the said shares. Any claim in respect of these shares should therefore be notified to the Company at their Registered Office at Shushtary Buildings, 15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1931.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Shantilal Mathuradas.
4113

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
AND
In the matter of the Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Coy., Ltd., and Reduced.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 20th day of November, 1931, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 5,00,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Statute was registered by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay on the 14th day of December, 1931. The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited and Reduced is Rs. 5 lacs divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 25 each instead of Rs. 10 lacs divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. At the date of registration of this Minute all the 20,000 shares are issued and have been and are to be deemed to be fully paid up.

Dated this 21st day of Dec. 1931.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.
Attorneys for the Company.
4117.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

—:o:—

No. 2907 19-12-31. E. 2927 18-12-31

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of PREMJI KUVERJI, of Bombay, Ghogari Sutar Hindu Inhabitant, a carpenter and landlord, residing at 101, Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ...Deceased

Bai RUTTONBAI, daughter of Nagardas Maganlal and wife of Manordas Morarji, also of Bombay Ghogari Sutar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 106, Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ....., Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,
The 17th day of December, 1931.
Messrs. LALA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4115

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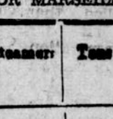
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Field, Factory And Workshop.

Economics Of Retrenchment—Attack On Standard Of Living—Workers' Only Weapon—Taxi Drivers A nd Eye-sight Test—Women Labour—In Factories—In Pla ntations—In Mines—Middle East Working Class—Wretched Conditions—I.

F. T. U. Delegation Report

ECONOMICS OF RETRENCHMENT ON RAILWAYS.

Attack On Workers' Standard Of Living.

(BY MANEKLAL H. VAKIL, M.A., LL.B.)

It was Henry Ford of America who stated that there should always be a progressive rise in money wages and there need not be any fall in nominal wages at any time. Even he has not been able to stop the course which all countries of the world except Soviet Russia have had to adopt under a blind planless international capitalism of Government waste and extravagance on the one hand and industrial and trading profiteering on the other. In 1930 President Hoover was assuring the people that the wages which had existed before the crisis would be maintained in the United States of America as a condition for maintaining the home market and the purchasing power of the masses. However at the end of the year 1930, the total amount of wages paid in the U.S.A. in that year dropped by 12 milliard Dollars. One of the biggest American Bankers declared "The age of gold watches, of owning houses of radio and electric ovens and owning motor cars is passed finally and for ever for the American workers."

ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

What happens on the Indian Railways? First, men have been retrenched and thrown out of employment. An inquiry was then instituted to inquire into the justification of such retrenchment. Pending the inquiry more men were retrenched or are being notified for retrenchment. The inquiry is not yet over and the findings of the Court of Inquiry will not be arrived at for some time more. In the meantime retrenchment of the men is taking place and a general 10 per cent cut in wages is on the eve of being announced in the different provinces and by the Central Government also. Smaller employees under 40 rupees are, however, to be reduced in wages to the extent of half an anna in the rupee.

FICTITIOUS.

On the Indian Railways a corresponding cut is on the eve of being announced. The Indian Railways stand on a different footing from the spending administrative department of the Government. The Railways are a source of income to the Government of India like any other industry to any manufacturing or business concern. There is no justification for making any retrenchment of men, or of the standard of wages while the Railways are a source of profit and do not run at a loss. It is alleged that there has been a reduction in the cost of living and a corresponding reduction in wages is no hardship to the worker on salary or wages. On the other hand greater taxes are being levied and the rupee depreciated along with the sterling and so the cost of living would be correspondingly increased. Both direct and indirect taxes on incomes as well as on articles of daily consumption have been raised.

POLICY OF CONTRADICTIONS.

The public are not informed whether economic experts have been consulted before entering upon any such policy involving contradictions, namely, a fall in the price of raw materials, on the one hand and an increase of the rates of taxation on the other. In all probability no such inquiry has been undertaken before framing any definite taxes or retrenchment. Retrenchment Committees have worked independently of the Finance Departments, while the taxation programme has been arrived at independently of the Retrenchment Committees in a frantic haste to balance the budget by meeting the huge deficit. The result has been that both the middle classes and the salaried workers are being squeezed to reduce their standard of living and the rising cost of the education of their children.

B. B. AND C. I. R. PROPOSALS.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company is no exception to the policy adopted by the Indian Railways through the Railway Board of the Government of India. It is rumoured that a cut in wages will take place simultaneously in a single day on all the Indian Railways. New pay sheets fixing the new salaries are almost ready. All salaries and wages under 30 rupees per month will be subjected to a cut of half an anna in the Rupee, between Rs. 30/ and Rs. 83/ to a cut of one anna in the rupee and above Rs. 83/ to a cut of 10 per cent. Various allowances are being reduced or abolished and the daily workers will work for fewer days or hours in a week so that their monthly total wages will be further reduced to that extent. Articles made in the workshops will be purchased from private firms and may be imported articles. This will reduce employment and stop the development of further indigenous skill. The alleged savings so effected will ultimately be swallowed by the higher profits of private firms and the secret commissions.

COMBAT THE NEW ATTACK.

The President of the Railwaymen's Federation, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, recently issued a statement of the Federation's interview with the Railway Board in connection with the six monthly meetings between the two and the question of retrenchment of men was discussed. The general cut was not discussed at the time and it is up to the Federation of Railwaymen as well as to the Unions on the different Lines to consider and devise steps to combat this new attack on the life of eight lakhs of Railwaymen inculding members of the staff of all grades.

THE ONLY WEAPON.

The general situation is becoming tense and a general strike on all railways is being discussed as the only weapon to fight against the unjustfiable tactics of the Railway Board as well as the London Board of the B. B. and C. I Railway management, and to expose to the public eye the heavy profiteering intended by a reduction in the wages of workers the increase of railway fares and the manipulation of freight rates to the general detriment of the country. If a strike is decided upon by the Railway workers it will receive the sympathetic support of the general public. The strike is likely to end in a victory to all the wokrers in the present objective conditions.

The peasant is already suffering in the villages while the telegraphmen and postal workers have a similar grievance to that of the Railway worers on account of the existing low wages being subjected to a similar further cut notwithstanding increase in the postal rates.

TAXI DRIVER AND EYE-SIGHT TEST

(BY M. N. TALPADE.)

Since the starting of the Taxi Drivers' Union we have been agitiating against a regular tax of Rs. 5/ levied on the taxi-driver by the licensing Authorities. At first it was an annual levy. A sustained agitation was successful in making it biennial. This tax is now paid by the taxi driver in the shape of fees for examination of his eyesight, every two years. A driver of a car, it is argued, gets his sight impaired by reason of his being constantly at the wheel and the strain on the sight affects his eye. Why should the driver of a private car be not subjected to the test to which his brother in the profession is submitted? In the Rules framed for the Taxi drivers there is no rule that enjoins on the Commissioner of Police the duty of getting the taxi drivers' eyesight examined every two years. The rule simply says, that "No person shall be granted a permit unless he produces a certificate from the Opthalmic Surgeon that his eyesight is normal. Once the permit is granted there is no reason to charge him with this tax—which we may call the eyesight tax—every two years. A taxi driver, who finds that his eyesight is impaired will of his own accord consult an Opthalmic Surgeon and take a p pair of glasses. A taxi driver knows that he cannot drive unless he can see and that he must buy eye-glasses if his sight is not giving him the usual service. Why then impose on him an unnecessary test and an expensive one too

COMPULSORY EXAMINATION.

The compulsory eye-sight examination on payment of fee worked hard upon the taxi-driver who, with his slender means, has to carry out numerous demands, made by several rules and regulations, upon his income. As already stated it is not necessary for him to have to pay for his examination when there is in the city an Opthalmic Hospital where the public are examined free and are also given the required directions for the glasses if the patient is found to require them. This hospital—Cowasji Jehangir Opthalmic Hospital—is a government institution for the benefit of the public. Why should the tax-driver as a member of the public be not sent there for the examination of his sight? A fully qualified opthalmic surgeon is in charge and the Police Commissioner might safely entrust his licensee—the taxi drivers—to his care.

SOURCE OF REVENUE.

There will be no trouble in getting them examined and if necessary a nominal charge of a rupee per driver could be safely taken from the driver at the time of the examination. This will mean an income of a few thousand rupees per year to the Government and we think that this money would come handy for some one or the other item of expenditure in connection of this hospital. It may not prove to be a very great relief to the burden of expenditure but it will surely as a continuous source of income, not be unwelcome to the authorities.

WOMEN AS FACTORY WORKERS.

In Plantations And Mines.

(BY RAJANI KANTA DAS.)

The first available records on labour in Assam gardens are for 1877, when there were 59,923 men, 50,752 women, and 46,544 children living on the plantations; in 1929-1930 these figures stood respectively at 341,580, 283,730, and 463,652, as shown in the table below, indicating an increase of over five times in the case of both men and women and of about nine times in the case of children. The table also shows that the largest increase in the number of all these groups took place in 191911920. This was partly due to the industrial boom at the end of the war, and partly to the sudden increase in the number of immigrants as a result of the previous year's famine in a larger number of recruiting districts.

LABOUR POPULATION ON ASAM TEA GARDENS.

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total.
1877	59,923	50,752	46,544	157,219
1900	204,492	205,603	252,376	662,471
1919-1920	323,781	305,850	480,733	1,110,364
1929-1930	341,580	283,730	453,652	1,088,962

The number of women who actually emplpoyed is, however, much smaller than the number living on plantations. Thus, out of 283,730 women living on tea gardens in Assam in 1929-1930, only 231,715, or 81 per cent., were workers.

Year	Men	Women	Total
1877	25,109	21,656	46,765
1897	79,136	69,056	148,192
1915-1916	2,910	2,152	5,062

As might be expected, the number of indentured workers as compared with free workers was highest in the early years but gradually declined with the growth of settlements on tea gardens and with increasing facilities in transportation. Moreover, with increasing restrictions on the indenture system, planters found it more profitable to employ their workers under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act. The actual number of women employed under this Act is not known, but the total number of workers, both men and women, amounted to 278,242 in 1921-1922. The Act was repealed on 1 April 1926, but 17,978 workers were still under contract in Assam Valley up to 3 March of that year. At present there is no worker under the penal contract or the indenture system, except in Coorg, where it will terminate by the end of 1931.

WOMEN IN FACTORIES.

The most important class of organised industries, however, is factories, especially cotton and jute mills, which were started near Bombay and Calcutta in 1851 and 1854 respectively and have since then become India's premier industries. The importance of these industries may be seen from the fact that in 1928-1929 the paid-up capital of the joint stock companies was Rs. 37.9 crores in the cotton mills and Rs. 25.9 crores in the jute mills, and the total number of looms and spindles amounted to 148,847 and 7,653,033 respectively in the former, and 52,847 and 1,108,147 respectively in the latter. The number of cotton and jute mills rose also from 58 and 22 respectively in 1879-1880 to 293 and 93 in 1928. In the meantime, the factory industry as a whole has also made immense progress, the number of all classes of factories rising from 656 in 1892 to 7,863 in 1928.

The earliest available records for workers in all classes of factories are for 1892, when the total number of workers was 316,816, consisting of 254,336 men, 43,592 women, and 18,888 children. In 1928 the total number of factory workers amounted to 1,520,315, consisting of 1,216,471 men, 252,933 women, and 50,911 children, showing an increase of 480 per cent. for women as compared with 378 per cent. for men and 170 per cent. for children.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF FACTORY WORKERS.

Year	Factories	Men	Women	Children	Total
1892	656	254,336	43,592	18,888	316,816
1912	2,654	685,822	130,025	53,796	869,643
1922	5,144	1,086,457	206,887	57,658	1,361,002
1928	7,863	1,216,471	252,933	50,911	1,520,315

The real increase in the number of women is, however, still greater than that indicated above. Since 1892 there has been an increase in the minimum and maximum ages of girls, and many girls between the ages of 12 and 15, who were included among women before 1922, have been excluded from them since then.

REASONS FOR INCREASE.

There are several reasons for the proportionately larger increase in the number of factory women. First, increasing, transport facilities have opened up greater opportunities to women in factories. Secondly, the gradual amelioration of working conditions has also attracted more women to factories. Thirdly, the stricter regulation of the employment of children has decreased their number and increased that of women.

The above table also shows that in proportion to men, the number of women is very small in factories in India. Thus, out of 1,520,315 workers in 1928, 1,216,417 or 80 per cent. were men, 252,933 or 16 per cent. were women, and 50,911 or 4 per cent. were children. Including girls, the total number of women was 260,848 or 17 per cent., as compared with 51 per cent. in Japan. What is still more surprising is the fact that even in textile mills, in which by far the majority of the workers are women in other countries, the number of women is rather insignificant. Out of 657,433 workers in cotton and jute mills in 1928, only 113,546 were women and 3,150 girls, these forming together only 18 per cent. of the total number of workers, as compared with 81 per cent. in the textile factories of Japan.

WHY THIS SMALL PROPORTION?

There are various reasons for so small a proportion of women workers in factories. In the first place, social custom, to which reference has already been made, acts as a great obstacle to the occupation of women outside their immediate household, unless they are accompanied by their husbands and relatives, as in the case of plantations. In the second place, both spinning and weaving, especially the latter, are still carried on in the household with the help of women. According to the census of 1921, there were about two million hand looms in seven out of the ten provinces of India. In the third place, the provisions of factory legislation fixing different working hours and rest periods for men and women were also recponsible for the tardy growth of the number of women workers in textile industries. After the enactment of the Factories Act of 1891, for instance, 259 women were discharged from the Ahmedabad mills, where they were doing the same kind of work as men. Finally, general illiteracy and lack of skill have made women as workers less profitable to employers in India.

Since women workers are mostly employed in textile mills, the majority of them live in Bombay and Bengal. In 1928, for instance, out of 252,933 women workers, 75,495 or over 30 per cent. were in Bengal and 75,092 or over 29 per cent. in Bombay. These wwere followed by Madras, with 32,095 or 12 pper cent, and the Central Provinces and Berar, with 24,591 or 9 per cent. The remaining 18 per cent. were distributed chiefly among Assam and Burma.

DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES OF WOMEN FACTORY WORKERS:—

Province	Number	Per cent of total.
Bengal	75,493	30
Bombay	75,092	29
Madras	32,095	12
Central Provinces and Berar	24,591	9
Others	45,657	18
Total	252,933	100

WOMEN IN MINES.

Another organised industry which employs a considerable number of women is mining. Mining is an imortant industry in which the investments of joint-stock companies amounted to Rs. 146 crores and the value of the products to Rs. 29 crores in the year 1928-29. Of the various mining industries, such as coal, manganese, mica, iron, and lead, the most important is coal. In 1929, the total production of coal was 23 million tons, and of 1,732 mines working under the Indian Mining Act 548 were collieries.

The earliest year for which records of mining labour are available is 1901, when, out of 104,660 workers, 69,025 were men, 30,488 women, and 5,147 children. As a result of the Act of 1923, the employment of children under the age of 13 came to an end in 1926. In 1929, the number of men was 199,045 and of women 70,656, as shown in the table below. thus indicating increases of 174 and 160 per cent respectively.

NUMBER OF MINING WORKERS.

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total.
1901	69,025	30,488	5,147	104,660
1924	164,402	37,434	6,381	258,217
1929	199.045	70,656		269,701

By far the largest number of mining workers are employed in coal mines. In 1929, for instance, out of a total of 269,701 workers 165,658, or 61 per cent., were in coal mines, and of the latter 42,477, or 25 per cent., were women. Most of these women were employed in the coalfields of Jharia in Bihar and Orissa and of Raniganj in Bengal, employing 18,086 or about 43 per cent. and 12,667 or 30 per cent. of the women respectively. Of the other mines, manganese mines employed 27,233 persons, of whom 11,784 were women, and mica mines employed 16,555 persons, of whom 3,442 were women.

A large number of women are employed underground. In 1901, out of 30,481 women, 19,247 or 63 per cent. were employed underground, and in 1929, out of 70,656 women, 24,089 or 34 per cent. were employed underground and at the same time 28,728 or 40 per cent. were empilpoyed in open workings—a classification which has been adopted since 1926. A considerable number of women who were formerly included among the workers employed underground are now classified as in open workings.

NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN MINES.

Year	Total Employed		Employed underground	
	in open workings		Number	Per cent.
1901	30,481		19,247	63
1924	87,434		60,375	69
1929	70.656	28,728	24,089	34

The women employed underground are found mostly in coal mines. Thus, out of 24,089 women employed underground in 1929, 21,880 or 90 per cent. were in coal mines; of the remainder, 1,483 were in mica mines and 726 in other mines.—"I. L. R."

(Concluded).

WRETCHED CONDITION OF EGYPTIAN WORKERS

I. F. T. U. Delegation To Near East

(I. F. T. U.) On hearing a report of the difficult situation of the Egyptian trade union movement, the general Council Meeting held at Madrid last April decided that an enquiry should be made into the circumstances on the spot. Accordingly, W. Schevenels, the general secretary of the I. F. T. U., was instructed by the Executive to undertake this enquiry when travelling in the Balkan countries. He did so in the second half of October, paying on the same occasion short visits to Turkey, Syria and Palestine, in order to enquire into the trade union situation in these countries and to find out what prospects they have of trade union development.

TURKEY'S DIFFICULTIES.

In Turkey Schevenets devoted most of this time to collecting information as to the economic and cultural position of the working class, their wages and working conditions and housing. He discovered that the low cultural level of the wide masses of the population and the low standard of economic development are great obstacles to the building up of a trade union movement. There is also the unexampled despotism of Kemal Pasha, who suppresses with the utmost brutality any trade union or political action which is against the policy of his government. It is not surprising, therefore, that in Turkey there are only the very small and insignificant beginnings of a trade union movement.

In Syria the situation is no more hopeful. The General Secretary of the I. F. T. U. had at least, nowhever, the satisfaction of ascertaining that some attempt at trade union propaganda is being made in Damascus and Beyrout. In Damascus there is already a tramwaymen't union. Comrade Schevenels did not neglect to provide for the continuance of the relations which he opened up during his short stay.

IN PALESTINE.

A very different state of things is to be found in Palestine, where the excellent work of the colonists of the Jewish National Home calls for great admiration. The industrial workers of the towns, the colonists of the rural districts and the members of the collectivist colonies bear magnificent witness to the power of human solidarity and of the true sense of citizenship. In this country the trade union movement has taken firm hold and has created well-organised unions—it will be remembered that the national trade union centre of Palestine has for years been affiliated with the I. F. T. U. Schevenels took advantage of his short visit in Palestine to consolidate the friendly relations with both the Jewish and the Arab workers. His efforts were fully successful.

MOVEMENT IN EGYPT.

In Egypt, the real destination of the research mission of the general secretary, Schevenels was able to elicit by personal enquiry the desired information. It will be rememered that the I. F. T. U. has been in touch with the Egyptian trade union centre for over two years. Delegations from the Egyptian trade union centre attended the Stockholm Congress of 1930 and the General Council Meeting of 1931. The tyrannical treatment of the Egyptian trade unions which was brought to the knowledge of the I. F. T. U. by the Egyptian delegates who attended the Madrid Meeting of the I. F. T. U. General Council (provoking a strong protest from that meeting) was indeed the immediate cause of the journey. The facts as ascertained by Schevenels may be summaried as follows.

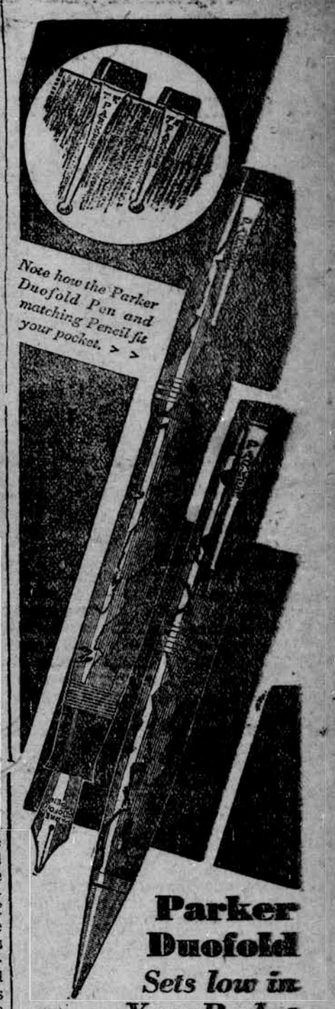
LACK OF COHESION.

There is no doubt that there are large numbers of small and scattered trade unions, a fact which is in itself a proof of the lack of cohesion of the Movement. It is equally certain that among the causes of the prevalent strife and confusion are political antagonisms and personal jealousies another factor is the lack of trade union experience and a still more powerful one is the low cultural and economic level of the people. Illiteracy is still very widespread, sometimes reaching the enormous percentage of 90! Besides the complete absence of any form of social legislation (of which he was already aware) Schevenels was struck by the indifference and apathy of the working class.

WRETCHED CONDITION.

The conditions prevailing in the factories and workshops, except in those belonging to European firms, are below the very lowest depths to be found in Europe. Wages are incredibly low; the work of women and children is especially exploited. All these facts show the wretched state of Egyptian workers and the difficulties to be overcome before the Egyptian working class can be lifted out of these conditions and enabled to create a strong and efficient trade union movement. Comrade Schevenels emphatically pointed out to the Egyptian comrades that what they have to do first is to strengthen and develop the existing unions, regulate their internal administration and then strive towards centralisation by trade and by district, so that ultimately they may succeed in forming a really representative national centre.

In thus laying down the stages necessary for the reorganisation of the trade union movement, Schevenels met with so much enthusiastic collaboration from all sides that he feels sure that his efforts will not be in vain. There is little doubt that, following the lines laid down, and with the help of the measures adopted, the Egyptian workers will soon have a trade union movement which will be strong enough to ameliorate the lot of Egyptian labour and to affiliate with the International.



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WILLINGDON'S LATEST ORDINANCE.

"EMERGENCY POWERS" FOR U. P. GOVT,

The following is the text of the United Provinces' Emergency Powers Ordinance:—

It is Ordinance Number 12 of 1931 and is to provide against instigation to the illegal refusal of the payment of certain liabilities and to confer special powers on the Government of the United Provinces and its officers for the purpose of maintaining law and order.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide against instigation to the illegal refusal of the payment of certain liabilities and to confer special powers on the Government of the United Provinces and its officers for the purpose of maintaining law and order.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1 (1) This Ordinance may be called the United Provinces Emergency Powers Ordinance 1931. (2) It extends to the whole of the United Provinces, except section 21 which extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas. (3) This section and section 21 shall come into force at once.

PROVISIONS.

The remaining provisions of this Ordinance shall come into force at once in the districts of Allahabad, Rae Bareli, Unao, Cawnpore, and Etawah only, but the local government may, by notification in the "Local Official Gazette", declare that any or all of such provisions shall come into force in any area of the United Provinces on such date as may be appointed in the notification.

2. In this Ordinance the Code means the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

EMERGENCY POWERS.

Chapter I: Emergency Powers: 3. The Local Government may, by notification in the "Local Official Gazette", declare that in any area in which this section is in force, the land revenue or any sum recoverable as arrears of land revenue or any tax, rate, cess or other due or the amount payable to the Government or to any local authority or the rent of agricultural land or anything recoverable as arrears of, or along with, such rent shall be a notified liability.

4 (1) Any person, to whom an arrear of a notified liability is due, may apply in writing to the Collector to realise it and the Collector may, after satisfying himself that the amount claimed is due, proceed to recover it as an arrear of land revenue in accordance with the law applicable to the recovery of arrears of land revenue in the area concerned.

RECOVERY OF LIABILITY.

(2) Nothing in this section or in section 23 shall prevent any person, to whom an arrear of a notified liability is due, from recovering it in accordance with the law applicable to the recovery of such arrear, or any person, from whom any amount has been recovered under this section in excess of the amount due, from recovering such excess in accordance with the law from the person on whose behalf the Collector has realised it.

PUBLIC PEACE.

5 (1) The local Government, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace, may, by an order in writing, give any one or more of the following directions, namely, that such person (a) shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in the order; (b) shall reside or remain in any area specified in the order; (c) shall remove himself from and shall not return to any area specified in the order; (d) shall conduct himself in such manner to abstain from such acts or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in the order.

(2) an order made under subsection (1) shall not, unless the local Government, by a special order, otherwise directs, remain in force for more than one month from the making thereof.

(3) An order made under subsection (1) shall be served on the person to whom it relates in the manner provided in the Code for the service of a summons 6 (1) If, in the opinion of the local government, any land or building can be utilised as quarters or offices for public servants or for the accommodation of troops or police or for the purpose of giving ing effect to this Ordinance or effect to this Ordinance or any order made thereunder, or otherwise for the public advantage, the local government may, by an order in writing require the occupier or other person in charge of the land or building, to place it at the disposal of the Government at such time as may be specified in the order together with the whole or any part specified in the order or any fixtures, fittings, furniture or other things for the time being in the building, and the local government may dispose of or use such land, building, fixtures, fittings, furniture or other things in such manner as it may consider expedient.

(2) In this section building includes any portion or portions of a building, whether separately occupied or not.

COMPENSATION.

(3) The Collector may, on the application of any person, who has suffered loss by the exercise of the powers conferred by this section award to such persons such compensation as he thinks reasonable.

7. The District Magistrate may, by an order in writing, prohibit or limit in such a way as he may think necessary for the public advantage access to any building or place in the possession or under the control of the Government or of any railway administration or local authority or to any building or place in the occupation, whether permanent or otherwise, of His Majesty's naval, military or air force or of any police force or to any place in the vicinity of any such building or place.

8. The District Magistrate, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has used is using or is about to use any vehicle or means of transport in his possession or under his control in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace, may by an order in writing require such person to take such order therewith for such period as may be specified in the order.

LAW AND ORDER.

9. Any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by a general or special order of the local Government may, within any area specified in such order, require any landholner, village headman, lambardar, inamdar or jagirdar or any officer or servant or any local authority or any teacher in any school, college or other educational institution to assist in the restoraion and maintenance of law and order and in the protection of property in the possession or under the control of the Government or of any railway administration or local authority in such manner and within such limits as the officer so authorised may specify.

SEARCH WARRANTS.

10. The power to issue search warrants conferred by section 98 of the Code shall be deemed to include a power to issue warrants authorising (a) the search of any place in which any magistrate mentioned in that section has reason to believe that any offence under this Ordinance or any act prejudicial to the public safety or peace has been in being or is about to be committed or that preparation for the commission of any such offence or act is being made; (b) the seizure in or any place searched under clause (a) of anything which the officer executing the warrant has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for any purpose mentioned in that clause and the provisions of the code shall so far as may apply to searches made under the authority of any warrant issued and to the disposal of any property seized under this section.

11. If any person disobeys or neglects to comply with an order made, direction given or condition prescribed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the authority which made the order, gave the direction or prescribed the condition, may take or cause to be taken such action as it thinks necessary to give effect hereto.

PENALTIES.

Chapter 11: 12 (1) Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible represestations or otherwise instigates expressly or by implication any person or class of persons not to pay or to defer payment of any notified liability and whoever does any act with intent or knowing it to be likely that any words signs or visible representations containing such instigation shall thereby be communicated directly or indirectly to any person or class of persons in any manner whatsoever shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) No magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this section except upon a report in writing of facts which constitute such offence made by a police officer not below the rank of a sub-Inspector or upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence made by a revenue officer not below the rank of a Naib Tahsildar.

(13) Whoever disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made or direction given in accordance with the provisions of section 5 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

(14) Subject to the provisions of section 13, whoever disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made, direction given or condition prescribed in accordance with the provisions of chapter 1 or impedes the lawful exercise of any power referred to in that chapter shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(15) Whoever induces or attempts to induce any public servant or any servant of a local authority or any railway servant to disregard or fail in his duty as such servant shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

(16) Whoever dissuades or attempts to dissuade any person from entering the military or police service of His Majesty shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

IMPOSITION OF FINE.

(17) (1) Where it appears to the local Government Lthat the inhabitants of any area are concerned in the commission of offences or other acts which are prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order or to the public revenues or are harbouring persons concerned in the commission of such offences or acts, the local Government may, by notification in the "local official gazette", impose a collective fine on the inhabitants of that area. (2) The local Government may exempt any person or class or section of such inhabitants from liability to pay any portion of such fine. (3) The District Magistrate after such inquiry as he may deem necessary, shall apportion such fine among the inhabitants who are liable collectively to pay it and such apportionment shall be made according to the district inhabitants. (4) The portion of such fine payable by any person may be recovered from him as a fine or as arrears of land revenue. (5) The local Government may award compensation out of the proceeds of a fine realised under this section to any person who, in the opinion of the local Government, has suffered injury to person or property by the unlawful act of the inhabitants of the area.

TERM INHABITANTS.

The explanation for the purposes of this section: the inhabitants of an area include persons who themselves or by their agents or servants occupy or hold land or other immoveable property within such area and landlords who themselves or by their agents or servants collect rents from holders or occupiers of land in such area, notwithstanding that they do not actually reside therein.

PRESS ACT.

(18) Whoever publishes, circulates or repeats in public any passage from a newspaper, book or other document, copies whereof have been declared to be forfeited to His Majesty under section 99A of the code or under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 as amended by section 21 or under any other enactment for the time being in force shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(19 (1) Where any young person under the age of 16 years is convicted by any court of an offence under this ordinance or of an offence which in the opinion of the court has been committed in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety or peace and such young person is sentenced to fine, the court may order that the fine shall be paid by the parent or guardian of such young person as if it had been a fine imposed upon the parent or guardian provided that no such order shall be made unless the parent or guardian has had an opportunity to appeal before the court and be heard. (2) In any such case the court may direct by its order that in default of payment of the fine by the parent or guardian the parent or guardian shal suffer imprisonment as if the parent or guardian had himself been convicted of the offence for which the young person is convicted.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' POWERS.

Chapter III: (20) The local Government may invest the District Magistrate with any of the powers of a local Government under subsection (1) of section 5 under section 6, (21) so long as this ordinance remains in force subsection (1) of Section 4 of the Indian Press XXIII of 1931 (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 shall be deemed to be amended as follows, namely, (1) at one end of clause (8 the word "or" shall be added, clause (B) the following clause shall be inserted, namely, (C) any matter which instigates expressly or by implication any person or class of person not to pay or to defer payment of any liability arising anywhere in the United Provinces of the same kind as a liability which has been declared by notification under section 3 of the United Provinces Emergency Powers Ordinance 1931 to be a notified liability in any area of the United Provinces.

(22) Notwithstanding anything contained in the code, no Magistrate of the third class shall have jurisdiction to try any offence punishable under this ordinance.

(23) Except as provided in this ordinance no proceeding or other purporting to be taken or made under this ordinance shall be called in question by any court and no civil or criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this ordinance.

(24) Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law or any act or omission which constitutes an offence punishable under this ordinance.

NON-BAILABLE.

(25) Notwithstanding anything contained in the code any offence punishable under this ordinance shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

(26) (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the code an offence punishable under section 160, 186, 187, 188, 189, 227, 228, 295-A, 298, 505, 506, 507 or 508 of the Indian Penal Code or under section 17 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 shall be cognisable and non-bailable.

TRIAL OF ACCUSED.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 195 or section 196 of the Code any court otherwise competent to take cognizance of an offence punishable under section 186, 187, 188, 228, 295-A, or 505 of the Indian Penal Code may take cognizance of such offence upon a police report being made to it under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 173 of the Code, but shall not proceed with the trial unless it has received a complaint in respect of such offence under section 195 or section 196 as the case may be, and the absence of such complaint shall be reasonable cause within the meaning of section 344 of the Code for postponing the commencement of the trial and for remanding the accused.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION

To Be Opened On Dec. 25

The Historical and Archaeological Exhibition will be held in connection with the First Bombay Historical Congress.

It will be opened on Christmas evening by the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Minister of Education, and it will remain open down till January, 7, 1932.

The Exhibition will contain an interesting collection of Indian bronzes, through the courtesy of several collectors. South Indian bronzes will be specially represented. Gujarat wood carvings will also be prominent.

Among the paintings to be exhibited four reproductions of some newly discovered paintings in the Rajarajeswara temple of Tanjore will draw the attention of art critics and amateurs alike. As these Chola paintings closely resemble the paintings of Ajanta several Jain miniatures will be admired by the members of the Jain community, so numerous in Bombay. Khan Bahadur D. B. Pudumjee has kindly lent his sword of Shivaji, one of the most precious exhibits, in which all the people of Maharashtra will rightly interested.

The exhibition will be opened on December 25, at 4 p.m. Only the members of the Congress being present but it will remain open fdom 5 to 7 p.m. for the general public. On other days the exhibition will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

London.—Clergyman's daughter who has left fortune last year on condition that she remained single has become engaged. Girl is Miss Marjorie Clementson, a 25 year-old daughter of Kent Rector. As any condition attached to the legacy to a single person that he or she shall not marry has been held to be contrary to public policy it is believed that Miss Clementson is fully entitled to retain the bequests.—Reuter.

Nagpur.—The total mortality in the Central Provinces from epidemic diseases during the week ended 5th instant was 127 against 166 of last week. Cholera was responsible for 118 attacks and 54 deaths.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANYS AS ASSETS TO NATION.

Mr. N. R. Sarkar's Plea For Protection To Industry

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

At the annual general meeting of the Indian Life Assurance Offices Association, the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker (President); Mr. Edwin Jones (Vice-President) and Messrs. Byramji Hormusji, S. B. Cardmaster and J. P. Dutia (members of the Committee).

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, President of the Indian Life Assurance Offices Association presiding at the annual general meeting held on Friday noon at the Oriental Buildings said:+

Life insurance business is no doubt a commercial undertaking in one of its aspects but it has the other and wider aspect of social service, nay more of national and humanitarian service. It is but very recently that we have awakened to a consciousness of this latter aspect, and it is up to us not to be behindhand in giving practical shape to such recognition. Life insurance may be termed a human shock-absorber. It establishes equilibrium in the economic life of the people, banishing discontent, discord and unrest. It eliminates the responsibility of the State to a large extent, by reducing dependence and the number of derelicts. Apart from the securing of individual prosperity, the prosperity of our nation, as indeed of every nation, is entirely dependent on its thrift and there is no other method, so sound and secure, of accumulating vast funds and making them available for the commercial, industrial and other enterprises of our country than through life insurance effected in Indian Offices.

ABREAST OF TIMES.

Although Life Insurance is an imported business it has come to stay. Our people having absorbed its principles and methods, we have now to think of consolidating ourselves, as indeed we are endeavouring to do through our Association. In our aims and aspirations, methods and practice, we have come abreast of the times and we find our reward in the signs of sound progress around us. In gathering experience, in adapting principles and theories to practice, in offering benefits to the individual and rendering collective service to the nation, we are doing no less than our imperative duty. With such progress as has been accomplished and such experience as has been gained, we as individual Indian Life Offices, have become alive to the need of combined action and hence our gathering here to-day for the common cause of the advancement of ndian Life Insurance.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

It is no use, to shut our eyes to facts. Foreign Life Offices have had the advantage of being longer in the field and are therefore able to display a comparatively more attractive position. They moreover were and are in a position to utilise the surplus of their home business to competition. Besides, there has so far been a glamour attaching almost to everything foreign of which fortunately the disappearance is accelerating. Under such conditions the Indian Life Offices, more recent arrivals in the field, found and still find no small difficulty in obtaining a footing wherefrom to render to their clients the services of which they were and are capable, or giving to their workers the remuneration they deserve. In the last century the number and scope of Indian offices were thus comparatively small; to-day we are a body compelling notice and we have been noticed. But the consciousness of our people, regarding our position, capacity and resources, though growing, is not yet adequate to help us to give our best. Our cry, therefore, should be "Buy Indian Life Insurance". This is one of the safest and surest means of our economic salvation, and withal perfectly legitimate.

STATISTICS.

According to the latest statistics, 89 Indian Life Insurance Offices carry 78 crores worth of business under 4,72,000 policies, the annual premium being about 4 crores, as against 24 non-Indian Life Offices operating in this country, carrying 64 crores of business under 1,84,000 policies with a premium income of over Rs. 3 crores annually.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

The assets of Life Insurance Companies constitute a vast reserve from which the future needs of the people may be satisfied. As such the policy-holder's sacrifice of his present enjoyment for the maintenance of the social and economic stability of his family, deserves the encouragement and requires the protection of the State. The State does grant its protection to a considerable extent, but of encouragement we see but little except with regard to some relief in income tax. On the other hand, by taxes and sundry vaxatious provisions of the existing laws, the business is restricted and sometimes made to suffer. It should be our earnest endeavour to get the Government to realise its responsibilities in this regard.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF RUTLAM MILL LABOURERS

"Working 13 To 14 Hours Daily."

A TIP TO LABOURERS' ASSOCIATION.

(From Our Correspondent).

RUTLAM, Dec. 18.

In Rutlam there is one Sajjan Mill, where 800 labourers are engaged. The working hours of the mill are 13 to 14 a day, while other mills in Central India are open for 10 hours a day. The labourers working this mill have a common grievance that (1) They work 3 or 4 hours more than the prescribed time, and get low monthly wages, without any overtime allowance.

(2) The Sunday holidays are at discretion of the mill owner and are not fixed on Sundays like other mills. This puts the mill workers to a great disadvantage, though the mill-owner profits in the bargain, as he turns every fifth Sunday which often comes in a month into a working day. The only way now to relieve these men from hardship is to take up the matter with the State authorities by some provincial workers' association in Central India.

ALLEGED PUNISHING OF STUDENT.

Kothi is a small State in Central India under the Bundelkhand Political Agency. Mr. Ganga Prashad Vidyarthi, a student of the 10th class has recently enlisted himself as a Congress volunteer. The news reached the Maharaja of Kothi, who, it is alleged, called him and threatened him not to do so. By way of immediate punishment, it is alleged, he ordered the lad to "sit and stand" several times.

SATYAGRAHA IN NAGOD STATE.

Nagod, a State in Bundelkhand, being under Court of Wards, is at present, managed by the Political Agent, Bundelkhan Agency, with his Head Clerk, Pandit Ram Narayan, working as a Dewan in the State. The present administration instead of reducing taxes and land revenues, as other States have recently done, increased them to such an extent that the peasants' condition has become worse than before. The peasants approached the Dewan to get their grievances removed but the Dewan did not listen to them and issued an order in the shape of an Ordinance to put down the growing movement.

The local Congress Committee of Achera Tehsil after going through the situation in the State advised the Dewan to redress the peasants' grievances, failing which they threatened to offer Satyagraha. As this advice went unheeded, the Congress Committee began Satyagraha work. Uptil now 22 volunteers have been jailed and it is reported they are treated harshly.

IMAM SAHIB BAWAZIR.

As soon as the sad news of the death of Imam Sahib Bawazir reached here an urgent condolence meeting of the Prajamandal was called to-day by the President, Seth Sobhagmal to express heart-felt grief on the untimely death of the Imam Sahib. Mr. Bhagat and several others including Shreemati Durga Devi Nigam spoke at length on the life and work of the late Imam Sahib, and requested the audience to follow him. At the end a prayer was offered and there was silence for a few minutes.

A. I. SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

ELECTION TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES & COUNCIL.

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, writes:—

Copies of the final list of members, entitled to vote and stand for the annual election to the Board of Trustees and Council of the A.I.S.A., are now available at the Central Office of the A.I.S.A., Ahmedabad, all the Provincial Branch Offices, the A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and the "G" Ward Distt. Congress Khadi Bhandar, Dadar.

Candidates for the ensuing election are requested to send their nomination papers so as to reach the Central Office at Ahmedabad on or before the 15th January, 1932. Nomination of candidates can only be made on the printed forms and must be signed by two members qualified to vote. The candidate must also sign the form signifying his acceptance of the nomination. Nomination forms can be had at all the offices mentioned above. No nomination papers, received after the 15th January will be considered.

POLITICAL CRIME IN GERMANY.

Nazis Building Up "State Within State."

(BY AIR MAIL.)

The growth of political crime and of fraudulent financial deals has made the Prussian Minister of Justice warn the judiciary that the national interest demands sentences of severity, corresponding with the heaviness of the offences, especially in a period of crisis like the present. Penalties have become severer during the last few months, but political crime is beginning to get out of control.

It does not always assume penal forms, and even when it does it is so often backed by authority and by local opinion that the victims are defenceless. In the country districts—especially east of the Elbe—the Nazis have established a kind of terror, and Republicans are menaced sometimes with open violence and sometimes with social and economic boycott. Little by little, the Nazis are punding up a State within the State. They have never been more confident than they are now.

It is, incidentally, an error to suppose that all Germans are pessimistic" or 'in despair," for the Nazis are full of exuberant optimism and the Communists, too, are hopeful. These two movements together make up nearly half the voting population. It is the business world and the responsible leaders in the Government and in the Socialist party who are down-hearted, and they are certainly in a very black mood at the moment.

A WARNING TOO LATE

There can be little doubt that the warning of the Prussian Minister of Justice will not perceptibly arrest the growth of political crime. It has come too late for that, and too many judges and magistrates sympathise with the Nazis now that they have made such triumphant progress, for, in addition to sympathy there is also a certain nervousness about what may come in Germany and a certain desire to keep in well with the rightside in good time. And then, although not quite so incomprehensible and so utterly dreary and involved as the manifestos of Dr. Bruning, the Prussian Minister's manifesto can have no popular appeal at all, although it is meant as a warning to the public as well as to the judiciary. Such manifestos are simply not read, because they are unreadeable. Both the Prussian Government and the Government of the Reich have lost the ear of the public, whereas the Nazis (and to some extent the Communists) have it more than ever.

The Centre party has begun to modify its attitude, so it would seem, and is inclined to let the Nazis take a turn of office in Hesse to begin with and later on.

held by the Stahlhelm at Breslau some months ago. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on Saturday.

If the Stahlhelm is not a military force, as the German Government always maintains, then there can be no military secrets about it. But in that case there would be no reason for yesterday's verdict.

Another sentence has just been passed that is bound to raise similar doubts. Two journalists—one of them the editor of the "Weltbuhne," a semi-Socialist weekly, and the other a colleague—were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment o Monday for "revealing military secrets."

The incriminating article was the criticism of German expenditure on armaments, especially on military aviation. As the trial was held in camera, no one knows what secrets were revealed. But again the question arises—What has Germany concealed, especially with regard to military aviation, which is forbidden by the Peace Treaty.

The verdict has made a considerable stir. The "Berliner Tageblatt" condemns it severely, and points out that it is a very bad preliminary to the Disarmament Conference.—"Manchester Guardian."

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CALCUTTA, Dec. 20th. DADDY LONG LEGS ESTABLISHED NEW RECORD THIS WEEK CALCUTTA WAS ACCORDED VICEREGAL PATRONAGE MONDAY CAN TRUTHFULLY SAY THOUSANDS REFUSED ADMISSION THIS WEEK.

Above is copy of telegram we have just received from Calcutta

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FREE ENTRY

PRIZE Rs. 100.

FOR CONDITIONS SEE TO-DAY'S

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY:

Bombay Historical Congress, University Convocation Hall, to be opened by H.E. the Governor, 5 p.m.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Shraddhanand Anniversary Celebration, Public Meeting, Vadala, 9 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Vinayakrao Patwardhan and Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Messrs. Moosaji Adamji Contractor, 23, Bhendi Bazar, a wall calendar for 1932.

SHRADDHANAND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION:—Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held in Vadala, opposite Vithoba Temple to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. Mr. Udgaonker will preside and several speakers will speak on the life of Swami Shraddhanand.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—Steamer "Clan Halesius" arrived at the Suez on the evening of the 18th inst.

Steamer "Clan Macgillvray" left Liverpool on the morning of the 19th inst.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th inst. arrived at Port Said at 7-30 p.m. on the 20th inst. and left there at midnight the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 1-30 a.m. on the 21st idem and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday the 25th inst. The delayed arrival is due to her having experienced heavy weather in the Mediterranean Sea.

PRIVATE CAR, BUS & LORRY DRIVERS' UNION:—Under the auspices of the above Union a public meeting of all private car, bus and lorry drivers in Bombay will be held at People's Jinnah Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. when Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, the President of the Union and others will speak on the aims and objects of the Union.

"C" WARD D.C.C.:—An urgent meeting of the "C" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), in the Committee's office at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

HINDI PRACHARAK SABHA:—A public meeting for the spread of Hindi language will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m., at Hirabaug, C.P. Tank to inaugurate the Hindi Pracharak Sabha and to enlist the sympathy and support of the public. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

LATE SAJJADA NASHEEN OF MIRAN DATAR.

Sajjada Nasheen Mahomed Miyan Saheb of Miran Datar died on Wednesday last. The deceased leaves behind him four sons, a widow and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

GIRGAON ENGLISH SCHOOL:—The annual Prize Distribution Ceremony of the above School will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. Past students and sympathisers are cordially invited to attend. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Patker will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Friday, the 25th December, 1931 and Friday, the 1st January, 1932 being Post Office holidays on account of "Christmas" and "New Year's Day" respectively, the following will be the latest hours of postings at the Bombay General Post Office for the Homeward English Mails closing on the 26th December, 1931 and 2nd January, 1932:—

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article: From 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Thursday.

Registered articles with late fee of annas 4 on each article: From 7 a.m. to 3 a.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence for United Kingdom only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article: From 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Thursday.

Money Orders upto 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Posting at the Town Sub-Office must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above-mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

BANDRA'S ATTRACTION!

Suburban Swadeshi Bazar.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 21.

That the spirit of Swadeshism is eating its way into the hearts of the people here, was clearly evidenced by the thousands that nocked to the Suburban Swadeshi Bazar, on the opening day and yesterday. The streams of visitors pouring in, is a great solace to Sir Lallubhai and his committee that their second attempt in sowing the seed of Swadeshism in Bandra is being crowned with success.

On more spacious grounds and on a more elaborate scale, the Bazar attracts not hundreds but thousands—even though an entrance fee is levied. The stalls too have been all taken up, and are receiving the patronage of the public. The Novelty Stores has a good clientele and Currimbhoy's runs a keen competition with other textile dealers. The Khadi cubicles attract a good number of admirers, and keen inquiries are made for hand woven silk. But the aparently heavy price of the material deter its ready sale. The root cause of this, is that the public yet do not realise fully, that the durability of hand woven textiles is its speciality.

The Godrej safes and steel products make a fine show, and in close proximity the Allwyn Products display similar goods. Dr. Writer's chocolates and sweet which compare most favourably with foreign stuff are in great demand. A life-like bust of "Baptista Kaka" in front of the Wax Exhibition acts like the spider's invitation, and many are the "flies" that are trapped into the admirable show of wax models.

Then, when one has gone the round of the stalls, the Kishore Restaurant is like a haven of rest, and verily the catering here just suits the occasions. To the Christian community especially the Xmas season makes them surfeit of sweets and candies. Therefore the spicy, hot bhajas and potato chips are relished with delight. Then the famous Benith Drakshav is available and though it does not seem very palatable to the taste at first, it makes, not only a delightful drink but also serves as a tonic.

Lastly as a further attraction, a variety entertainment by the Colwad Dramatic Union was heartily appreciated by a large audience.

The Suburban Swadeshi Bazar has become the venue of pleasure seekers and has thereby become instrumental in the promotion of Swadeshi goods.

ELECTION OF SJT. MANIBHAI DESAI CONFIRMED.

There was a bye-election for the B.P.C.C. from the "C" Ward on the 15th December, in which Mr. Manibhai Desai was declared elected. Complaints were filed against this election and the council of the B.P.C.C. has decided that "there are not enough reasons to invalidate the election, and Mr Manibhai Desai has been duly elected."

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL:—It has been decided to open a branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal in G ward. Those desirous of enrolling themselves as volunteers should register their names in the office of the Congress Committee before the 3rd January 1932. The day of the opening of the H. S. Dal branch will be published later on.

X'MAS SPORTS AT BASSEIN:—Under the auspices of the Catholic Social Club, Bassein, the Children's Annual X'mas Sports will be held on Sunday (the 27th inst.) at Thomas Baptista School ground, Papdi, commencing at 3-30 p.m. Mr. V.K. Pratap, Bar-at Law, will preside.

SHREE LUNAWADA HITWARDHAK SABHA:—Under the auspices of the above Sabha, a public meeting of the subjects of Lunawada State will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. to show their sympathy towards the people of Dhrangadhra and Balasinor States in their Satyagraha.

TELUGU STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE:—The Bombay Telugu Students' Educational Conference announced to be held during the X'mas holidays has been postponed to a later date which will be duly announced.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL CONGRESS.

THREE DONATIONS

The organisers of the first Bombay Historical Congress have received several donations from many Bombay Citizens towards the Historical Congress Fund. One ofthese donations has been the sum of Rs. 500/n from Sir Rattan Tata Charities. Their Highness te Nawabs of Radhanpur and Sachin have each of them granted a sumof Rs. 500, by which donation the have become patrons of the Bombay Historical Society.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

No newspapers will be published in London on Christmas day and Boxing Day.—Reuter.

KANDALKAR COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

ALIBAG, Dec. 19.

(From A Coresondent)

Mr. Sonalker, the first class magistrate, Alibag framed charges yesterday against Mr. G. L. Kandalker, the President of the G. K. Union, Bombay, under Sections 124-A, 131 and 117 I.P.C. and the Police Act 3/117 (Incitement and disaffection) and to-day committed him to the sessions.

SPEEDING UP REFORMS IN FRONTIER.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

It is understood that the services of Nawab Muzaffar Khan, Director of Information, the Punjab Government, will be transferred temporarily to the North-West Frontier Province in order to assist the Chief Commissioner in respect of the electoral machinery to be set up in connection with the Reforms in the Frontier.

Mr. Muzaffar Khan will join duty almost immediately.—A.P.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CENTENARY

An interesting function in aid of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" centenary celebration funds took place on Saturday night at the C.J. Hall when a large gathering was present. Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Snr.) presided.

The programme consisted of English and Hindustani music rendered by the pupils of the Young Ladies High School and other girls' institutions, display of physical feats by Prof. Sheshappa's pupils and the burning and fire feats of the "Sassanian Troop." There were "Garba" dances also.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Dec. 21.

There has been nearly general rain in the South-east Madras and local rain in Malabar, Mysore and Madras Deccan with a few falls in the North Madras Coast and in Upper Burma and Tenasserim. Conditions are unsettled in the South-west Bay of Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point half an inch; Vellore one and a half; Madras and Coonoor one each; Negapatam and Nellore a half; and Chittagong, Cochin, Madura, Cuddapah and Kodaikanal one quarter each.

FORECAST:—Scattered falls of rain will continue in the Madras Presidency.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 21.

Previous closing rate	6.28
To-day's opening rate	6.26
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's closing rate	6.16
Difference	—10
Broach expectation	Rs. 198

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Previous closing rate	4.90
To-day's opening rate	4.86
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	4.90
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 21.

Silver Ready	20 7/16 unchanged
Silver Forward	20 9/16 unchanged

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Ready	62	14	0
Magsar	62	14	0
Posh	63	6	0
Gold	29	7	0

TAKE ORDERS FROM CONGRESS.

Instructions To Seva Dals.

The Central Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal which met on the 21st instant has issued the following circular to all the Members-in-charge and Provincial Seva Dals under the signatures of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Hardikar.

We need hardly draw your attention to the rapidly developing political situation in the country. The Round Table Conference has ended and we await the return of Mahatma Gandhi and the meeting of the Working Committee for further directions as to the work we have to do.

Meanwhile, the Government have promulgated the Bengal Ordinance and the U.P. Ordinance, and in both these provinces as well as in the Frontier Province a full-fledged offensive has been launched by Government against our comrades. The business of the Seva Dal is to train workers for Congress work and all our Sainiks and Sainikas and other workers have to hold themselves in readiness for such work as may be entrusted to them by their Provincial Congress Committees. We would suggest that Provincial Boards and Member-in-charge might confer with other authorities of the Provincial Congress Committees to determine what work has to be done in future. The Seva Dal will of course continue to function despite ordinances and other notifications. We take orders from the Congress only, and from no other authority. The present campa should therefore continue, but a situation may arise, when workers are needed for other purposes. In such a contingency, it will be open to the Provincial officer in charge to suspend the training and offer all his volunteers to the Provincial Congress Committees for such work as they may direct. This offer indeed might be made even now, while training is going on, so that our organisation and our volunteers may be ready for the work demanded of them.

HONOUR THE FLAG.

We shall endeavour to communicate with you from time to time, but as our communications are interefered with, it is possible that they may not reach you. Whether they reach you or not, we are confident that you and our other comrades in your province will bear with fortitude and good will all the trials that may be in store for us in the service of the motherland. Ours is the high privilege of being the trained workers of the Congress. We will do nothing that may bring discredit to that great organisation or to the Flag to which we have sworn alligiance.

Officers, Instructors Sainiks, Sainikas and all other workers of the Hindustani Seva Dal, we send you our comradely greetings and look to you to be worthy of the Dal in the hour of trial.

LAHORE COLLEGE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

Fortnight's Remand For Accused

LAHORE, December 21.

The police produced to-day Abdul Majid, an ex-accountant in the Central Training College, before a Magistrate on charges of embezzlement of the office funds amounting to Rs. 22.800. As the challan was incomplete he was removed in police custody for a fortnight.

It is stated that two years' ago, when the accounts of the college were audited, embezzlements to the extent stated above were discovered. Abdul Majid then disappeared and was declared absconder.

After two years the police succeeded in arresting him in a station in Delhi District.—A.P.

CHRISTMAS COMES EVERY YEAR

BUT

HELL'S ANGELS

WILL ONLY LIVE IN THE MEMORY

DON'T MISS IT

A MIGHTY SHOW

RELEASED X'MAS DAY

AT

PATHE CINEMA

PATHE CINEMA

THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10

PROGRAMME:

1. PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
2. PATHETONE
3. MICKEY MOUSE
4. MELODY MAN

with

WILLIAM COLLIER, Jr.

ALICE DAY, & JOHN ST. POLIS

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. OR THEATRE.

IDEALS OF NAREELA GANDHI ASHRAM.

To Create Political Consciousness Among Masses

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, December 21.

The Gandhi Seva Ashram was inaugurated by Dr. Ansari at Nareela yesterday.

Sjt. Brijkrishna, Secretary of Ashram, inviting Dr. Ansari to declare the Ashram open said: The idea of opening the Ashram was mooted during the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations. The ideal of the Ashram was to train selfless workers who could carry the message of the Congress amongst villagers. They were to prepare Delhi and its villages for the attainment of Swaraj and to create political consciousness among the masses. One of the fundamental rules of the Ashram was the observance of Truth, Ahinsa, Celebacy, removal of untouchability and furtherance of unity amongst the various sections of masses. Their activities would include propagation of khaddar, sanitary improvement of villages, encouragement of National education and giving medical aid to those in need in villages. In conclusion, Sjt. Brijkrishna said two of the pioneers of the Ashram were undergoing imprisonment under section 108 Cr. P. C. Mr. Farid Ulhaq Ansari addressing the audience, stressed the need of Non-violence which he said was their sheet-anchor.

A small posse of police with a sub-Inspector were present at the function.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES RULE EASY.

CALCUTTA, December 21.

Jute shares ruled easier with a limited business passing. In coals, a few deals were reported at about unchanged prices. Teas were dull. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special interest. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations.—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. Paper 52, 4-1/2 per cent. Bonds 1934 90-8, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 96-10, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 90-10, 3 per cent. Bonds 1932 99-6.

Cottons:—Mohini Mills 8-4.

Coals:—Raneegunge 32, Talcher 1-1.

Jutes:—Adamjee pref. 98, Anglo India ordy. 291-8, Auckland ordy. 185, Barnagore 126, Olive 26-14, Howrah 38-2, Kamarhatty ordy. 399, Lothian 306-8 cum div., National ordy. 19-12, Standard pref. 93-8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 5-12, Bengal Telephone pref. 10-4, Mirzapore Electric 5-12, Bengal Iron 2-2, Indian Iron and Steel 3-10, B. I. Corporation 0-14, ditto pref. 45, Walford Transport 1-10, Bengal Paper ordy. 43-4, Titagur paper defd. 2-12 ex div. Carew and Co. 10-12, Samastipore sugar 11-4.—A.P.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Avoid Substitutes

Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14.

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA in Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

SATYAGRAHA AT PARAKH DHARAMSHALA.

Homi Framroz Daji, a Parsi youth, who was visiting Parakh Dharamshala at Hughes Road for many years past to see his friends and relatives, has been prohibited from visiting this institution by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat in future. It is alleged that Daji used to complain against the management of the Dharamshala to the Trustees. Daji has, therefore, resorted to Satyagraha and is fasting in front of the Dharamshala.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Previous Close	3.39
To-day's Opening	3.39
To-day's Close	3.38½
Difference	—.½

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

Previous Close	3.40
To-day's Close	3.39
Difference	—.1

CONGRESS MANDAT

o "NATIONALISE" industries take care that your boiler burns only fuel that is GENUINELY INDIAN. You can pursue such a fuel policy only by insisting for your boiler on supply of

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RAVAL TILES ARE HIGH CLASS
Apply:—
RAVAL & Co.,
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Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1931.

LAWYERS AND POLITICS

Mr. Harilal Desai, the acting President of the Bombay Advocates' and Pleaders' Conference was utterly wrong and most high-handed in summarily disallowing a resolution disappproving of "the policy of Government to rule the country by Ordinances". Such conduct should warn conferences like this to be more careful hereafter in electing their Presidents. Mr. Desai's pretext for ruling out the resolution was that the Conference was a lawyers' conference and we would not convert it into a political conference. That was a specious of quibbling that would be unworthy of even a lesser person than Mr. Desai. The resolution was certainly political; but so were several that were passed at the Conference. For instance the resolution demanding complete separation of the judicial and executive functions of the Government was a political one and was almost annually moved in the old days at the National Congress; but at the Conference in question it was moved by Mr. Desai himself. Now the resolution which almost in the same breath he ruled out only referred to an extreme instance of the Executive riding rough-shod over the normal law of the land. It was a lawyers' duty, more than anybody else's, to condemn the indiscriminate use of Ordinances and to demand a restoration of the reign of law. And speaking generally, merely because a subject is political, it does not become irrelevant at a lawyers' conference. So long as a subject refers to the proper administration of law and justice, it is not only permissible at a lawyers' conference, but it specially falls within its province, and it simply does not matter if that subject has also a political or social or economic aspect. If for any reason Mr. Desai did not wish to associate himself with the resolution be disallowed, he could have recorded his dissent or vacated his chair. It was arbitrary and irresponsible to rule out even the consideration of the resolution, and his pretext for so doing was puerile in the extreme.

The Conference deserves to be congratulated on its insisting upon—despite Mr. Desai—and carrying Mr. C. N. Kanuga's resolution stating that participation in politics and conviction for a political offence should not be a disqualification for a lawyer. The resolution was carried almost unanimously or by an overwhelming majority, and Mr. Desai only equivocated when he ruled that it was carried "by a majority". Most unedifying were his attempts, fortunately futile, to keep out Mr. Kanuga's supplement to the printed resolution. Poor Mr. Desai asked one member after other to move the resolution as printed or as he dictated. But one after other, the delegates declined to be so brow-beaten. It was then, but not till then, that Mr. Desai made a virtue of necessity and took the sense of the Conference, which was, of course, in favour of Mr. Kanuga's supplement to the printed resolution. Apart from the question of procedure, the lead given by the Bombay Conference deserves to be followed by lawyers all over the country. It is of course unlikely that the present Government will so alter the law as to make it quite clear that it would be no disqualification for a lawyer to participate in politics or to be convicted for a political offence. But, whatever the Government may do, the Conference clearly desires that lawyers ought to do their duty in politics. Indeed, as we have suggested before, it is the special duty of lawyers to fight for the constitutional rights of his country.

As regards the absentee President's dictum that "to join in a movement which is organised for the purpose of paralysing institutions administering the laws of the country cannot be consistent with the obligations which every lawyer incurs when practising before the courts, it contains a crude fallacy, which a lawyer holding a brief for the country rather than for its present Government can easily detect. Whatever force there is in the above dictum is due to the assumption that the movement in question aims at paralysing every Government or the very institution of Government, and at bringing about anarchy in place of a reign of law. But Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience movement has not that aim at all. He only wants to substitute one system of Government for another, a good one in place of a bad one; nay, to be accurate he aims at so awakening the conscience of the Government through the self-sacrifice of the people, that the Government may persuade itself to change its character. Mr. Rangachariar might have first studied the A B C of the philosophy of Satyagraha before pronouncing a sweeping judgment thereon from a responsible position. As regards the lawyers' obligations to the Courts and to the Government they are and must always be subject to the infinitely higher obligations to their country.

NO HALF MEASURES.

Mr. MacDonald announced in his declaration before the Round Table Conference at its final session that "reforms" under the Government of India Act would be extended to the North West Frontier Province, due care being taken to modify these "reforms", owing to the peculiar conditions on the Frontier. This inadequate promise of political advance seems to have satisfied some Muslim "delegates" in London. But what a lee-way is to be made in bringing up the system of administration prevailing in the Frontier Province to the level of other Provinces is indicated in the report of the Niamutullah Committee appointed by the Government of India to investigate the administration of the five Regulations in the "settled" districts of the Province. The Committee do not recommend the re-enactment of the Security Regulation of 1922 nor of the Public Safety Regulation of 1931 which will lapse in a few months. As regards the other Regulations they propose considerable changes in the Frintier Crimes Regulation and recommend the replacement of the dual system of the decision by a "Jirga" and then by a Deputy Commissioner in legal cases, by a jury system, the Council of Elders being converted into jurors and sitting with the judge. This is a step in advance, but these peacemeal reforms are only half-measures. The Frontier Province is entitled to secure constitutional advance just as much as the other Provinces. It is entitled to have a system of modern judicial administration and a l gislature on the same lines as the people of other Provinces demand. A Governor's Province with a dyarchical system of administration and the continued existence of an autocratic officialdom ruling with the help of Regulations is not what the people of the Frontier Province desire.

ROLE OF JUDAS.

It is not Dr. Ansari's nature to indulge in harsh epithets; but when one like him feels constrained to describe the Muslim nominees at the Round Table Conference as having played the role of Judas, one can imagine the intensity of indignation in the mind of a Nationalist and in particular of a Muslim Nationalist. Some Muslims do not yet seem to have realised what posterity for generations would say of those who were ready to sell away their birthright for something more shadowy than a mess of pottage. Frantic efforts are now being made by some prominent Muslim communalists to rally, in the name of unity, the entire Muslim India round the banner of those that played Judas. But treachery to the country cannot possibly lead to lasting unity, communal or national. And what is the value of unity to the most united community if it antagonises and plays false to the rest of the country?

DENYING THEM OPPORTUNITY

At the session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, a representative from Burma moved a resolution deploring "the slow progress so far made in India in the development of aviation, particularly on the trans-India route" and he desired that Government should establish an air-mail service between Karachi and Rangoon. It was passed as amended by Mr. Mukerji, a Punjab delegate, who added to it the words "pending any other air facilities, arrangements be made by the Government with any available service for the conveyance of air mails between the air terminus in India and Rangoon and between Rangoon and any other country further East, so as to ensure that these services are available to the public at large and particularly to the commercial and trading public." Sir Joseph Bhore speaking on the resolution defended the Government of India's aviation policy. He said that Government had already spent over a crore of rupees in providing the conditions necessary for the operation of air mails and that "such achievement called for more sympathy than criticism."

But the achievement is, nonethe-less, unsatisfactory because one crying need, the creation in the country itself of adequately trained airmen, has been neglected by Government. They have cold-shouldered the suggestion for the establishment of a Central Flying School where the Indian youth of moderate means can be trained in aviation. The Flying Clubs, of which there are only six in the whole of India, can cater only for the richer classes. They have received State encouragement but they cannot, with their limited opportunities, turn out a sufficient number of trained Indians who can take up aviation as a career. A separate training school is an essential item in any programme of stimulating flying in a country and that item Government omit from their own plans for encouraging aviation. They also adopt a policy of procrastination when Indian firms apply for carrying internal mails. The Tatas are reported to be ready to operate the Karachi-Bombay service. They are willing to satisfy all the Government requiremen's for the conduct of such service. But so far nothing is known of Government's decision. Civil aviation in India will not progress unless Government encourages indigenous enterprise.

Trifles

I want to ask you a plain question. Have you tried to solve "the riddle of India"? I dare say you are busy and have had no time as yet.

* * * * *

Well, others are busy solving it. But it is a difficult problem. The "Harrogate Herald," for example, under the caption, "The Riddle of India" gives an account of a meeting at the Women's Luncheon Club at that salubrious place. The speakers threw some light on the problem.

* * * * *

One tried to solve it, earnestly. Lady Lawson-Tancred who presided at the meeting, provided some kind of solution. She said: "India was rather like a child difficult to bring up and about whose welfare they were anxious."

* * * * *

So you see Indians being "difficult" children, require stern discipline. That's why they are administered the whips of Ordinances.

* * * * *

What a lot of "children" the British have to look after. Millions and millions of them. Look at the Burmans. Listen to an appreciation of them by one of their Trustees: "The average Burman is good-natured peasant, literate, artistic, satisfying without much effort in a warm climate and on a rich soil all the physical needs that he cares to satisfy."

* * *

And you think he will be let alone. Not a bit of it. There is oil in Burma and minerals. The Western interest in this literate, artistic Eastern race is, therefore, considerable.

* * * * *

The Western certificate is that the Burman is "an enviable type"—but—and here his Trustees shed tears of commiseration—"not a type which yields in large numbers the kind of men who are needed to administer a country."

* * * * *

Where, oh, where can you find such men? Such "external girders"? In Britain, of course. And let not the Indian spoil the picture by being allowed unrestricted opportunity in Burma. The 'girder' and what it 'girds'—tightly, irrevocably! It is a happy combination. Now you understand, I hope, how necessary it is to have a separated Burma.

* * * * *

"The United States has informed Japan that the occupation of Chinchow will be viewed in Washington as most unfortunate."

They don't take this sort of thing seriously in Tokyo. It is well known that Americans have this "notes-writing" mania. President Wilson began this business of sending "notes" and it has now become a national habit.

* * *

"Communal Unity at Poona Function."

"Hindus and Muslims Fraternise at 'Urus' Ceremony."

Just the sort of item that special correspondents in India of the British Die-hard Press miss.

R. T. C. FINALE

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

(BY MISS GWYNETH FODEN.)
(By Air Mail.)

No emotional scenes took place this time at the end of the second Indian Round Table Conference on December 1st. No strains of music were heard accompanying hurrahs from the delegates when they were told by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, that his Covernment were prepared to go far to meet the aspirations of the people of India. This time the atmosphere was changed. A potent silence filled the Queen Anne room on the Prime Minister's concluding words. I shall never forget the description of the ghastly echo when the Prime Minister tapped his chairman's mallet declaring the conference over. Did this mallet sound the death-knell to all good will and friendship between the two nations?

MASTER-PIECE OF NEGATION.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's subtle speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday was a master-piece of negation, and will doubtless serve its purpose to mislead public opinion both here and abroad, and thus gain time. The most important revelation he made was in reference to past statements that India should eventually make itself responsible for its own government. 'These statements,' said the Prime Minister, 'did not amount to pledges. They did not go beyond a statement of intention'. What conclusion are Indians to draw from this? What further reliance can they have in the co-operation of this country?

REJECTED GIFT.

India must realise that she can only rely on herself, that only she can help herself. Disillusion and desperation now take the place of good-will England has failed in every way, and the consequences of her failure remain to be felt to the full. Mahatma Gandhi came here with a mandate. In his opening speech he said that he wished "for an equal partnership between Britain and India...to see them bound together with a silken cord of love...to share each other's sorrows and to take part 'not for the exploitation of a single race or a single human being but for their mutual good". 'Such a partnership,' he stressed, 'would be for the good of the whole world; India would be a valuable partner when not held by force.' What greater love could any man offer than this from the East to the West? Yet the gift has been rejected. The olive branch has been thrown away. Instead of good-will we have an India hostile and bitter. Nothing to my mind could be more disastrous to our peace, our security and, last but not least, to our prestige with the rest of the world as a nation who in the past has stood for fair-play and justice.

The final irony has been the coinciding of the conference with the Westminster Statute's passage through Parliament. This measure deals with the standing of the colonies and while it was confirming their responsibility as separate parts of the British Empire India was struggling for the smallest recognition.

WHOSE FAULT?

What right have we to give Indians warning about the communal problem? We created this problem ourselves, as both Europeans and Indians in India know too well. It is up to us, therefore, to be honest with ourselves and admit it and solve the problem. We must undo the distrust and still the fears we have created among the minorities regarding the safeguarding of their interests. But this will never be achieved by breaking India up into separate compartments; this will not bring about harmony and a united India.

I have pointed out to Muslims that we could quite easily create the same communal distrust here in England between Protestants and Roman Catholics if we started separate electorates. The Roman Catholics in this country are, like the Muslims in theirs, greatly in the minority. We fully realise this and, knowing the disastrous results of allowing religion to interfere in the social structure of the state, have the sense to have joint electorates. We appoint for our government men of every school of thought, of every religion. We do not ask of parliamentary candidates or cabinet ministers what their religion is. All we ask ourselves is: Is he or she the right one, according to our political complexion, to represent the country? Cannot India do this, too?

The Hindu-Muslim question if left to the Indians themselves would solve itself automatically. The British under the guise of maintaining the balance between the two chief factions, have given a certain amount of tacit encouragement to the evil by insisting that the minorities, and particularly the Muslims, must have adequate safeguards. Michael Collins, that great Irish leader and patriot, once said that religious intolerance between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in Ireland was produced solely and entirely of British policy operating in Ireland.

A WARNING.

H. H. The Aga Khan told the Prime Minister that the Muslims will undoubtedly show their patriotism by an energetic display of their hostility to Britain's unwillingness to part with authority in India. The young Muslims will join the disobedience movement, and if that happens, continued His Highness, their leaders cannot remain neutral and they too will co-operate in the boycott campaign.

I know only too well from my talks with several Muslims here, who had formerly, for the most part, considered the British Government their ally, that they are bitterly disappointed. Mr. Shaukat Ali told me that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had let the Muslims down. I reminded him that this did not surprise me. The British Government did the same thing to the so-called Irish Loyalists; used them as a pawn in the political game and then discarded them when their use was finished.

If the Muslim leaders have now awakened to the folly of demanding paper safeguards and separate electorates, and if they unite with the other communities, then the future of India is safe and her freedom not far off.

THE "UNTOUCHABLES".

I am against separate electorates for the 'Depressed' classes because this will keep them isolated and prevent progress. Adult franchise is better. But I learn that until the caste system is abolished and untouchability removed entirely so that they are equal with the other communities they had better have some protection. It is for the caste Hindus to remove now and for ever the curse of untouchability. Surely to all right thinking people this must seem the only course to pursue for the ultimate progress of the country. Yet I still maintain that this and similar problems of domestic cause and effect are no business of the foreigner.

My talks with the delegates since the conclusion of the conference have left me with no doubt that they consider it a failure and that India must now work out her own salvation. When I

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Australian Elections.

The heavy defeat of Mr. Scullin's party at the general elections in Australia was not unexpected. Mr. Scullin has been elected but his party has lost 19 seats while Mr. Lyon's party gains 15 and becomes the strongest group in the new Parliament. Mr. Lyons is to form the new government and with the help of the Country Party whose adherents number 14 and his own following of 37, Mr. Lyons will have no difficulty in forming a stable administration. Mr. Scullin's Labour Cabinet foundered on the rocks of a hazardous financial policy. Mr. Theodore, the Federal Treasurer, who loses his seat at the general elections adventured too far in creating credit by official decrees. The heavy increase in customs duties and the increase in tariffs caused considerable discontent in Australia against Mr. Scullin's Government and the discontent took a concrete form in the heavy defeat of Labour at the polls. But the new Government is not likely to have an easy time in grappling with financial difficulties.

Safe In The Saddle.

The Laval Government in France is safe in the saddle. No political group in Parliament desires to turn it out. On Friday although it was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies over the question of priority being granted to the Socialist motion to introduce unemployment Insurance on British lines and to reduce the working hours, the Government's supporters being opposed to the grant of such priority, the motion was defeated after a short debate by 316 votes to 257. The Chamber subsequently passed a vote of confidence in Government by 325 votes to 154. The Socialist demand for introduction of Unemployment Insurance does not make an appeal to the other parties because in France at present there is practically no unemployment and the cautious Frenchman will not spend money for social welfare schemes unless really hard pressed. There is far greater desire on his part to provide against danger to the "security" of his country by spending large sums on the Air Force and submarine equipment.

Hounding Them Out.

Our correspondent in Johannesburg describes in his latest despatch the methods employed by local bodies in Natal to make Asiatic trading practically impossible. There is considerable resentment amongst the anti-Asiatics in South Africa on the ground that the Indians are not willing to be repatriated in large numbers. But due to scarcity of employment it appears many Indian labourers from the mines and sugar estates are willing to take advantage of the bonus of £20 each offered to Indian repatriates and are leaving the country. In August 345 left, in November the number was 750 But this increase does not satisfy the anti-Asiatics. "Indian Opinion" complains that "rumours are reported to have been spread that unless Indians left this country soon, things would be made so intolerable for them that it would be practically impossible for them to live in peace". Are the Hertzog Government willing to tolerate the circulation of such rumours? We hope the Indian community will take a firm stand against such intimidation.

A Welcome Settlement.

It is a relief to learn that the strike in the Bhandari and the State Mills at Indore, which kept over 2,000 operatives unemployed for about a month, has at last ended in a settlement. A notable feature of the settlement is that it concedes the sound principle of maintaining during negotiations for a settlement "status quo ante", or that on the one hand operatives who go on strike should resume work and that on the other all of them should be reinstated immediately after the parties refer the dispute to arbitration. This principle was enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi himself in an award of his in 1920 and was accepted by the Indore Government. But the management of the Indore mills long resisted the application of the principle but eventually accepted it, with the result that a settlement followed soon after. A wider acceptance of the principle would cut short many a strike.

Strengthen The "Edifice Of Goodwill"

BOMBAY MAYOR'S APPEAL TO PUBLIC TO JOIN WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE.

Significance Of European Vote For Dominion Status.

A general meeting of the Welfare of India League was held on Monday evening in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall, Mr. J. B. Boman Behram presiding. In reviewing the activities of the League, since its inception in July last the Chairman said:—

I thank you for electing me to preside over this meeting to-day. In the absence of our President, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, and our Vice-Presidents Sir T. B. Sapru and the Rev John McKenzie, it has fallen to my lot, as a member of the General Committee, to give a brief survey and dwell upon our present and future activities before we take up the business of this meeting. I need hardly say it gives me great pleasure to do so.

This League was inaugurated on the 23rd July of this year. The Farewell Dinner to the R.T.C. Delegates, given by the League soon after its formation, is still fresh in our memories. At the time I described it as "an historic occasion", being the first time that a large body of Indians and Europeans who had arrived at a basis of political agreement and had formed a common platform of work, had met and dined together.

During the session of the Round Table Conference in London our attention was naturally focussed there. The General Committee of this League closely followed the situation throughout, and held a number of meetings.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

After the Rupee was linked to Sterling our Committee passed a resolution suggesting the appointment, in London of an Indian who commanded the confidence of the Indian Commercial community, as a special advisory officer in connection with finance and currency. The resolution was cabled to the Secretary of State for India, and to our Committee of Delegates to the R.T.C. It was also communicated to the Government of India.

COMMUNAL QUESTION.

Regarding the Minority of Communal questions the General Committee after careful consideration, passed a resolution that the solution of these questions would be greatly facilitated if the British Government declared that they were prepared to confer on India full responsible government subject to reasonable temporary safeguards.

This was cabled to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, H. H. the Aga Khan and Mahatma Gandhi.

On the 26th of August last our Committee placed on record its whole-hearted and unqualified condemnation of the series of terrorist outrages and murders. Unhappily since then matters have not taken a better turn. The menace of terrorism must be grappled with from all sides. I would mention that this resolution as well as the previous ones referred to, were communicated to the press.

DINNER MEETINGS.

Regarding the future work of the League, the General Committee are devoting special attention to this question and have recently decided to provide frequent opportunities for members to meet. An expriment in this direction was the recent Luncheon Discussion on "An Indian in his Home". I am glad it was a great success. It is also intended to hold meetings at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. for lectures and informal discussions on political and non-political subjects, and I think we should have a Dinner meeting occasionally.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

The General Committee have also decided that the League should take up some form of social service and the intention is to appoint a Committee of Indians and Europeans (including members of the general body) who will jointly study the question and tackle the problem at issue.

In this connection it is worth recalling the comment of Sir Campbell Rhodes on the "Welfare of India League" Scheme. In the course of his statement heartily welcoming the formation of such a League he said:—

"During my political career in India I took every opportunity to emphasise that "the basis of Goodwill must be social service for the benefit of all," and that purely political objects invariably lead to combat and friction".

We feel the League will be doing the right thing in taking up some form of social service as one of its activities. Further details in this connection will be announced later.

The General Committee have also decided to issue to members a Bulletin occasionally.

LEAGUE'S OBJECTS.

While you are aware of the objects of this League, I would like to emphasise that they were framed so as to be as comprehensive as possible. Thus the League stands for the promotion of—

(a) the political and economic interest of India;
(b) intellectual and cultural co-operation;
(c) inter-racial and inter-communal friendship.

I think it should be our constant concern to so direct the League's activities that scope is found for its various objects.

EUROPEANS' VOTE FOR DOMINION STATUS.

It is interesting to recall that exactly a year ago to-day, the result of the famous Poll of Bombay Europeans was announced. You remember, more than a thousand Europeans took part in it, of whom over eighty-five per cent voted,—in spite of the opposition of the European Association,—in favour of Dominion Status for India and Responsible Government at the Centre. Happily, the attitude of the European Association has changed since, and I am glad to say, a number of its members have joined the League. I recall the Poll not only because it was the first step in the Goodwill Movement, but because I think, the Welfare of India League truly represents the embodiment of the spirit underlying the Poll. Besides, it was a graceful and significant gesture, which captured the imagination and will long be remembered by Indians.

This League has been described as "an admirable channel whereby sympathetic Europeans may give permanent expression to their attitude by subscribing to the objects of the League and working for them." I fully agree and would further add that the Welfare of India League is a new political yardstick for Europeans.

I am pleased to say the League membership is steadily increasing' and to-day 30 per cent. of our members are Europeans (British subjects), which I think is most encouraging. I should also mention that some of the most distinguished Indians of to-day have joined the League.

EDIFICE OF GOODWILL.

May I take this opportunity to appeal to Indians and Europeans all over the country and to Englishmen in England, to join this League and thus strengthen and extend this edifice of Goodwill. I look forward to the opening of branches of the League,—this will be possible if in a place, sufficient members join,—in all the larger cities in India, and particularly in Calcutta. It is interesting to note that a few Calcutta Europeans have already joined. The mere fact that the League provides a common meeting ground for various parties and sections, is its strongest justification. Besides, the League is a political lubricant "par excellance", and in times such as the present, the need for such is keenly felt.

I cannot do better than to repeat some of the comments made at the inaugural meeting of the League. It was stated, that for removing misunderstanding between Indians and Europeans, between one political school of thought and another, or as a liaison body whenever necessary, or for breaking common ground, discovering or creating points of contact, the League can serve as an efficient instrument. It was also stated that while the basis of the League is a political understanding, "its fundamental object is to create good feeling in India", and to remove obstacles in the path of a lasting peace. To obtain that a great common effort was essential and it was with that object in view that the Welfare of India League enabled the two sides not only to come together but to work together.

In my opinion in several respects the League is a unique body.

Before I conclude allow me to thank on your behalf our Joint Honorary Secretaries, Mr. G. M. Rose, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. V. C. Setalvad, and Mr. M. L. David, also our Honorary Treasurer Mr. B. N. Karanjia, for the good work they have done. I would add that Mr. Masani who is returning shortly, was in London for the most part of the Conference and assisted us in keeping in touch with the Delegates.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

Once again allow me to appeal for support in our efforts to bring about a "rapprochement' between Indians and the British people, on the basis of an honourable settlement. I earnestly hope the Goodwill Movement will spread and become a great force working for good and for the good of India. Though dark clouds are visible, we know they will lift sooner or later so let us not slacken in our task of planting seeds of future friendship between Indians and Europeans. Let no obstacles deter us in our efforts to narrow what appears to be a widening gulf.

The Committee then approved and adopted the draft of the constitution.

FOUR REBELS KILLED

More Burma Arrests And Surrenders

RANGOON, December 21.

A party of 25 rebels attacked on Friday two motor busses on the Prome-Allanmyo Road near the Forest Reserve but details are lacking.

Eleven followers of notorious rebel leader Aung Shwe have been accounted for as the result of an engagement on the river at Lamaing, Henzada District. Four rebels were killed and seven arrested.

A message received from Thayetmyo says that Phongyi Arthapa alias Saya Nyam, a prominent ring-leader in the Thayetmyo rising has surrendered.—A.P.

HOW ARMS AND WERE COLLECTED

Revelations In Delhi Conspiracy Case.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

At the resumed hearing of the Delhi Conspiracy Case in the course of his cross-examination, Kailashpati (approver) said that Azad used to get ammunition from the Kirkee Factory. He did not remember the name of the man who obtained this ammunition directly from Kirkee. He could not say whether this man was an employee of the factory. Only B. B. Tewari and Satgur Dayal Avasthi were in direct touch with this Kirkee man. Surrendranath Pandey also had a source through which he collected arms and ammunition. There was an intermediary named Pahalwan who was his agent.

Regarding the Viceregal train outrage, Kailashpati said that a plan was discussed on the 22nd December and finally abandoned on the advice of Azad. He repudiated the suggestion that he or some of his intermediaries supplied information about the Viceregal train action to the police.—A.P.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK OPEN P. O. TREASURY.

(BY MAIL)

JALGAON, Dec. 20.

An attempt though unsuccessuf, was recently made by some thieves to break open the treasury of the Jalgaon head post office. The thieves must have either been disturbed in their operations or they must have found the lock a great breaking of the lock of the outer door nothing was damaged or stolen. The attempted theft was discovered the following morning when the servants had begun to arrive for their work.

The head post office is at one end of the city and a little far off.—A. P.

Our Strength Lies In Organisation.

JAWAHARLAL'S FAREWELL MESSAGE TO COUNTRY?

"We Will Fight Until We Have A Spark Of Life In Us"

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Organising Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, arrived in Bombay, on Monday morning by the Madras Express after a successful four days' tour in Karnataka. Panditji was received at the station by prominent Congressmen and a large crowd enthusiastically greeted him.

During his tour in Karnatak he was the recipient of numerous welcome addresses both by Municipalities, Local Boards and the public. He also addressed several meetings.

Panditji's rushing back to Allahabad has given rise to the talk that he will be arrested. It is even stated in political circles that he may not be allowed to enter Allahabad. In any case Pandit Jawaharlal seems to have made up his mind. He is going what may or not happen is entirely left to the Government.

The following culled from some of the speeches delivered in Karnatak may be considered to be his message to the country and his greetings to Mahatma Gandhi:—

I may be arrested, others will be arrested, then the responsibility will fall on the volunteers and the rank and file. The volunteers are pledged to fight until freedomis won, time is coming when this pledge will be put to the test.

* * * *

I am sorry to hear such cries of "Maharajki-jai." I am a soldier in the army of India's freedom. I don't approve of creating Maharajas. I fight for a State where there will be no rajas, maharajas, viceroys. I don't claim to belong to any community. I recognise only equal brotherhood and no distinctions of any caste and creed. As I come into this city I saw the vast crowds and a friend said if this enthusiasm could be harnessed freedom would come soon. It is true. I wish to try and discipline this energy and enthusiasm. We have grown stronger now than we were last year. We are an army without armaments and yet we are able to make the armed forces hang down its head. We fought last year with such strength and we were successful. The secret of it lies in our organisation.

* * * *

The Government knows that ours is a strong organ and that this is to be our last fight and that we will fight until we have a spark of life in us.

* * * *

Remember that we are not fighting against individuals. The real fight is against a machine. Replacing white officers by brown is not Swaraj. Only when we are able to feed the hungry and clothe the naked we can call it freedom. Until then even if a handful of Indians get into high posts we shall have to bring in a new system.

* * * *

Mahatmaji will soon be amidst us and he will advise us.

But even before his arrival there are Ordinances in some provinces.

* * * *

You are sitting to-day in the Seva Dal Academy. They are soldiers in the army of freedom. We don't intend to teach them mere physical culture. We really teach them not to rest until freedom is won. Nor must they allow others to sit quiet. And this can only be achieved through organisation and you have to strengthen the organisation. For this fight is not of a community caste or creed or Province but of India, for Congress is all of you Sikhs and crores of human beings whether you are four anna members or not, so the duty of every one to help this organisation.

* * * *

Seva Dal is the Volunteer Department of the Congress. We realise that the trained ones are only a handful in this vast ocean. If we could we would train millions. But to-day we are on the eve of the battle and we have no time. And even 10 thousand trained men will mean very small number in India. The responsibility will fall on the lakhs and millions.

* * * *

This fight is mainly of the poor and for the poor, and therefore Swaraj must be an immediate thing. You can't wait for five years or four years. It is like saying to a hungry man I know you are hungry but why are you in such a hurry why not wait? This fight is to feed the hungry and cover their naked bodies. Kisans have realised this and are identifying themselves in large numbers.

* * * *

It is necessary for us to be ready in the form of a strong organisation for our whole strength lies in organisation. The fight will be such that every one of us may get isolated. Press, post telegraph, telephone and every other means of communication may be cut off. But each depend on his own self, each becomes his own leader, each Congress Committee, a Working Committee—but fight must go on even as long as there is one man left.

Pt. JAWAHARLAL THANKS KARNATAK.

"May You Add Another Glorious Page In Your History!"

Just before leaving Karnatak after a strenuous trip of four days' Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave the following parting message to the people of that province:—

I came to Karnatak at the invitation of my colleague Dr. Hardiker to attend the convocation ceremony of the Hindustani Seva Dal and to give certifiates to the Sainiks who had undergone the training of the Dal. Owing to the development of the situation in the U. P. I was hard put to it to find time to come, but I am very glad that I could ultimately do so and visit some part of Karnatak. It was not my first intention to undertake a tour of the Province but the demands of friends and comrades were so insistent that I could not say nay to them. Even so it was impossible to go to all the places I should have liked to visit.

I know that Dr. Hardiker and office bearers of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee had difficulty in arranging my programme so as to include as many important places as possible. They did their utmost, but it was in the nature of things impossible to go everywhere and so to the request of mine we had to omit some centres where good work has been done. The fault if any, is mine and I must ask forgiveness for it. I could only visit the places on the way to my destination and could not afford to have the main route for lack of time. I am deeply grateful to Dr. Hardiker, Sjt. Karnad Sadashivarao, President of the Provincial Congress Committee and Sjt. R. R. Diwaker, member-in-charge of the Karnatak Seva Dal and all other comrades for the great pains they took over the arrangements for my tour.

FOUR BUSY DAYS.

My four days in Karnatak had been busy days, full of engagements, but they have also been joyful days as wherever I went I saw enthusiasm and readiness to meet all the trials to come. It was a revelation to me to see the vast crowds that gathered everywhere in towns and countryside and the love affection they poured on me where overwhelming. I know that this love and enthusiasm was not for a mere soldier like me but for the great cause which for the moment I was supposed to represent. I am going away from Karnatak with full memories of that land of ancient glory and achievement and with a conviction that the Karnatakies will not fail in the hour of trial which is soon to depend on us.

May Karnatak add another glorious page to her splendid history—!

GANDHI WELCOME PLACARDS.

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

WELCOME PLACARDS.

Placards welcoming Mahatma Gandhi to be put on house, Motor cars and Taxies are available at the Congress House. They are sold at the rate of one anna each. Car owners and other citizens are requested to take them immediately as only a limited number is available. Placard displays a fine picture of Mahatmaji.

The special B.P.C.C. badges for Reception Volunteers are now ready and they can be had at the Congress House during all hours of the day. Enrolment of volunteers is also kept open throughout the day.

ALLEGED CULPRITS ARRESTED.

Great commotion prevailed in Medows Street, this afternoon, when two persons, whom the police describe as "notorious dacoits", were arrested by Inspector Bhatkal, of the Nagpada Police Station, and his staff.

The two men are alleged to be concerned in a case of attempted murder of a man residing at Foras Road, a week ago.

The alleged culprits had been in hiding sice the incident. The police who had been closely investigating the incidents connected with the crime, got information to-day, in consequence of which Inspector Bhatkal and his party raided a small room on the second floor of Birla Mansion, 134, Meadows Street, where they discovered the two men in hiding. It is said that big clasp knives were found on them.

The arrested persons are both Rampuri Mahomedans. Their names are Vazudullah and Kallan, and they are well-known to the police. The former was alleged to be concerned in a gang dacoity case tried some time before but was acquitted at the trial.

The victim of the attempted murder is lying in hospital in a precarious condition.

CITY NOTES

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

Bombay, Dec. 21.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has made a plea for specific duties instead of the present Sections 29 and 30 of the Sea Customs Act, which make the duties payable on the "real value" about the interpretation of which there seems to have been misunderstanding. The duty is often levied on the wholesale price at which the article is sold and not on the price which the importer paid for them. To illustrate the point, if an article costs Rs. 100 to import, duty and selling agency profit, etc., come to Rs. 40 and the duty of 25 per cent. which should be Rs. 25 if levied on cost price becomes Rs. 35 when levied on the selling price. After taxing the profits once through the duty, it is again taxed through the income-tax. The result is that the selling prices are often much higher than they need be.

So long as the duty was 5 per cent. or 10 per cent., the difference did not matter, but when it is 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. as at present, the distinction becomes important. So far as the consumer is concerned, there is an important fact in connection with specific duties that should be borne in mind when making the change. All duties are passed on to the consumer and rarely paid by the importer. If, therefore, specific duties are levied, they might result in a higher incidence than if they had been 'ad valorem.' For example, if the price of goods fell from Rs. 100 to Rs. 90 as has often happened recently, the specific duties would give the Government the same customs income and, in permitting the taxation, the legislature would be sanctioning an income on the same money basis as for land revenue without any relation to the value of the article to be taxed. Specific duties, if levied, should provide for their being varied from time to time, both upward and downward, in accordance with the market prices of the commodities concerned.

KHADDAR AND CAPITAL.

When Sjt. K. F. Nariman went to Tiruppur, he was told that the output of Khaddar from that area was about 25 lakhs per year and that it gave employment to 5,000 looms and 30,000 spinners and that the results were so satisfactory that it was possible to open free dispensaries and free elementary schools. And all this relief has been made possible with hardly a lakh of rupees as capital. Let us contrast with this the capital required for giving similar employment to some 60,000 people, or full work for 20,000. The Bombay mills give work for 1,20,000 workmen and some thousands of experts and administrative staff and the capital used for the business is about 15 crores or 2-1/2 crores for the same number of people. If we take into account the difficulty of finding capital in India, it is not to be wondered that such a person as Sir M. Visvesvaraya has become converted to the doctrine of Khaddar.

THE CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return shows that the 'ad hoc' securities in the Paper Currency Reserve have increased to Rs. 39.83 lakhs by Rs. 746 lakhs and there has been a reduction in silver of Rs. 183 lakhs which has gone into circulation as also about Rs. 27 lakhs from silver bullion which has probably been coined into silver rupees. The fact is that there has been a greater absorption of silver rupees in the mofussil than usual due to the fact that the new money is now finding its way into the hands of the poorer people who want individual rupees and not the notes which might be popular with the richer classes. The poorer people rarely have dealings involving tens of rupees and when the details of the eight anna and other coins in circulation are available it will be found that more small coins than rupees have gone out. The total expansion of currency since September last is nearly Rs. 30 crores, a good part of it being against the gold shipments, the proceeds of which have been bought by the Government.

REPARATIONS AND WAR DEBTS

It is being more and more widely recognised that the trade depression, the Reparations and the War Debts are indissolubly bound together. Hence, it is inexplicable that the United States Congress has ratified the Hoover Moratorium with an amendment that there can be no cancellation or even reduction of the debts. But Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the National City Bank, gave expression to the banker's opinion that it would be a miracle if the debt payments could be resumed when the Moratorium ended. On the other hand, the commercial creditors of Germany are only willing to renew their loans for three months periods and want an interest allowance of eight per cent. to do it. The Germans declare they cannot repay any part of the loan if they pay such high interest. And France completes the scheme of things by refusing to allow any reduction in the volume of unconditional payments.

THE STERLING RATE.

The sterling exchange rate has maintained itself at 1-6 1/8 for the last few days owing to the large exports of gold on Saturday's steamer, about Rs. 250 lakhs. The week's sterling purchases are, therefore, expected to be substantial about £2-1/2 millions with a rate of 1-6 5/32.

MALAVIYAJI'S 70TH BIRTHDAY.

Commemoration Volume To Be Presented.

BENARES, Dec. 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya completes his 70th birthday on Pushavadi Ashtami which falls on January 1, 1932. As the Pandit is abroad, the celebration has been postponed to Vasanta Panchami day, which is the foundation day of the Benares Hindu University.

A commemoration volume is being prepared to be presented to him on the occasion. It contains articles from Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Jagdisa Chandra Bose, Sir P. C. Ray, Sir C. V. Raman, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Ganganath Jha, Sir M. Vishweshwaraya, Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and others.—A. P.

WEST-BOUND AIR MAIL TO BE DELAYED?

KARACHI, December 21.

The Imperial Airways airliner Hadrian, a 42-seater, which arrived last evening with the inward mail and which was expected to leave for Delhi this morning could not do so owing to a leak in the petrol tank. This may cause a delay to westbound airmail this week.—A.P.

NEW SOUTH WALES WAXING STRONG.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA HAVING TIME OF LIFE.

ADELAIDE, Dec. 21.

Following is to-day's closing score in the Sheffield Shield match between New South Wales and South Australia, which commenced on Friday:—

New South Wales 393 and 157 for 7. South Australia 321.—Reuter.

BANK OF INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bank of India advertised in "Times" yesterday for 2 Bank Assistant Accountants who must possess some degree of a University in Europe or U. S. A. Now, if these two Accountants are required for themselves (Bank of India) only, then I wish that the advertisement had been worded in a different way looking to the fact that the Bank is an Indian one. There are already many European employees in the Bank and it will be nothing but a policy of anti-nationalism that the management of the Bank will be following if they give this chance also to non-Indians. The advertisement might have atleast contained the words "preference will be given to Indians". Again, I don't see any reason why they should insist upon a foreign degree when there are many clever and able Indians who have no such qualifications but are quite fit for these posts. I think an Indian graduate or a G. D. A. with some banking experience will serve the purpose very well.

It is hoped that the Board of Directors of the Bank will look to it in time.—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN.

EXIT UNTOUCHABILITY.

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

The Temple of "Maheshwari" situated in New Wadi Dadisheth Agiari Street, has been opened to Harijan friends since Saturday last, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Vijavakar and other Congress friends. The Arya Mitra Mela of Harijans (Thana), gave a special performance to celebrate the occasion. Congress is extremely thankful to the trustees of the Temple.

LORD HAILSHAM.

The Die-Hard In Mr. Pickwick's Clothing.

Harold Laski writes in the "Daily Herald".

There is a curious contradiction between the appearance and the ideas of Lord Hailsham. To look at him you might imagine that he was a latter-day edition of Mr. Pickwick.

The short, sturdy figure, the jolly, rubicund face, the benevolent gleam of the eyes, all seem to indicate an endless good nature. He may possess it, indeed; but its operations seem limited to his own Party.

As Mr. Douglas Hogg, he had a distinguished career at the Bar; Sir John Simon always apart, he stood in the very forefront of counsel in his time.

LAWYER'S VIRTUES.

He entered Parliament only after the Coalition period, and was rapidly made Attorney-General. When Lord Cave died, he became—it is said against his will—Lord Chancellor. Now, he is Secretary for War, and the acknowledged leader of die-hard Toryism in the Lords.

It is something more than the quidnunc's calculation that if Lord Sankey found himself uncomfortable in the present Government—and it is difficult to believe that he could with his ideas, be honestly comfortable—Lord Hailsham would again sit on the Woolsack.

It can hardly be said that he has displayed in politics the qualities which distinguished him at the Bar. The lawyer's virtues are clarity and precision.

Where ordinary men are limited by the bias of prejudice and passion, the lawyer is coldly aloof, relentlessly logical. So that the lawyer is supposed to bring to politics a certain quality of frigid lucidity not attainable by other men.

CLUMSY DRAFTING.

Yet that is not the impression Lord Hailsham has produced in either House of Legislature. As Attorney-General, his one really big measure was the conduct of the Trade Disputes Act of 1927. He cannot be said to have added to his reputation by it. As a piece of drafting it was extraordinarily clumsy, so that no man can really say what the effect of its first clause will be until some judge has pronounced upon its meaning.

Again and again in the debates, he had to give way before criticism from the Labour side. He would redraft this: he would try to find a new form of words for that; always emphatic and mostly involved.

The one thing that emerged from the debates was his relentless hostility to trade unions.

The Act itself, indeed, was a fairly accurate index to Lord Hailsham's outlook. He is an extreme right-wing Tory. He gives one the impression of being encased in a steel framework of hard dogmas.

An ardent imperialist, a hard-shell tariff reformer, a vigorous advocate of economy, a man who thinks we have conceded too much to India, that we are too tender with the working-classes—this is the outlook that shapes the contours of his mind. His speeches rarely explain how he has come by these beliefs or why he holds them. They are mostly blunt and emphatic affirmation, mingled with a contempt for his opponents that has about it something of the Old Bailey lawyer's rhetoric. There are many types of Tory mentality. Some, like Lord Hugh Cecil, have a Toryism born of a definitely medieval philosophy.

Others share Mr. Baldwin's individualistic paternalism; if they could, they would return to the faroff happy days when man and master were personal friends and the apprentice married his employer's daughter.

Others, again, like Oliver Stanley, are Tory democrats in the genuine Disraelian tradition; and of many of them it can be said with truth that different origins would have seen them in the ranks of Socialism.

EMPIRE BOUND.

Lord Hailsham belongs to none of these types. By outlook, and almost by instinct, all his sympathies are with the creed which the Federation of British Industries exists to promote. There is not an atom of cosmopolitanism about him. The economic bonds of Empire interest him far more than the spiritual.

Every trade unionist is a contingent agitator. He believes in trade unionism, of course, in its proper place; but he resents its intrusion upon some mystery he thinks of as inexorable economic law. One feels sure that, to him, most foreign imports are evidence of dumping, and a protective tariff a means of preserving the purity of our market from alien taint.

UNIMAGINATIVE.

He thinks it unnatural that the working-class should be called to the governance of the country; I hazard the guess that he is not wholly happy that an ex-member of that class should—despite all the sacrifices he has laid upon the Tory altar in these last months—lead the present House of Commons. And I imagine that the complexion of the present Parliament comforts him much. It makes him feel that the heart of England is really sound.

The central fact about Lord Hailsham is that he is almost wholly devoid of imagination. Great energy, an immense power of mastering detail, an ability to stick to his point which amounts almost to the genius of obstinacy, these are his outstanding gifts.

He never penetrates other men's minds. He does not know what it is to put himself in their place. He emits his axioms, which he has never really tried to examine, and he just goes on repeating them until the closure does his work.

And that fine faculty of repetitive patience evokes admiration from men like Colonel Gretton and Lord Brentford. Here, they feel, is a man void of Mr. Baldwin's weak sensibility, or that sudden haunting suspicion which sometimes descends upon Major Walter Elliot (is it a relic of his Fabian days?) that perhaps the other side may be right.

Lord Hailsham, let me say at once, is thoroughly, even exasperatingly, sincere. He means every syllable of his die-hardism. The narrowness of his rigorously closed mind is the secret of his strength. He really thinks it right that a Tory Government should be as permanently as possible in office. He is really convinced that Socialist principles are original sin.

THE LAW'S LETTER.

The vindictiveness of the Trade Disputes Act did not seem to him vindictiveness at all, but simply just retribution.

The legal profession breeds a type of lawyer to whom the idea of right is the letter of the law. Justice means what it permits: and denial of its permissions is simply reckless Utopianism—if, indeed, it is not anarchy. He cannot understand a doubt of its principles on ethical grounds. He admires the texture of security which it gives to the social order. To question its findings seems to him the sin against the Holy Ghost.

That is the temper the practice of the law has bred in Lord Hailsham. He does not examine; he accepts. He does not think of reform, but of enforcement.

THE CONTRAST.

I find that attitude a little curious in the son of Quintin Hogg. His father's experience should have made him philanthropic, in the wide sense of that word, eager to extend opportunity to the less fortunate—determined, whatever the personal cost, to leave the world a happier place than he found it.

But, with Lord Hailsham, environment seems to have been stronger than heredity. So that, while his father has one of the few statues we have erected in London to philanthropists, the son will receive as his memorial a portrait in oils in the Carlton Club.

STRENGTH and VITALITY

How to get the most out of life? Few people realise how much bodily strength and youthful energy depend on the condition of the blood.

To get and retain mental and physical vigour, in men and women alike, it is necessary to see that the blood contains its full proportion of life giving iron

The simplest way to do this is to take a course of

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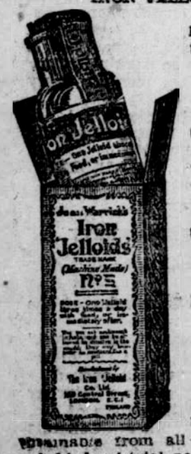

By this means the iron so necessary to health and energy is absorbed into the blood in the most scientific way possible. No other preparation of iron is so perfectly and easily assimilated as Iron Jelloids.

No. 1 Iron Jelloids for men and women and No. 2A special for men only, are obtainable from all chemists.

A 14 days' trial package Re. 1/- Full size bottle (40 days) Rs. 2/12/-.

B C.

R. T. C. FINALE.

(Continued from page 6.)

was asked by one what my personal opinion was, I told him that I felt conscience-stricken at what I consider tantamount to a betrayal of our pledges, and that unless and until they should be fulfilled I would feel ashamed to look any Indian in the face.

I was struck by the great nobility of Mahatma Gandhi in thanking the Prime Minister at the end of his ambiguous speech, but he was right in adding that the speech might contain a hidden meaning and would require a lot of study. Mahatma's remark that it seemed that we have come to a parting of the ways left no doubt as to what was in his mind and what his thoughts were. What a tragedy all this wastage has been.

BENGAL GOVERNORSHIP.

The appointment of Sir John Anderson as Governor of Bengal must fill that province with apprehension. His association with the notorious Black and Tans in Ireland is hardly a good omen. The Black and Tans and their unsavoury record are too well known, and reflect undying disgrace on the Government responsible for calling them into existence.

I view the appointment of Sir John Anderson as ominous and regard the Bengal Ordinances as the beginning of trouble. These drastic powers that have been granted to deal with the terrorists' campaign, with special tribunals empowered to inflict the death penalty and transportation, with trials in camera, and without appeal, must have a serious reaction among the people of Bengal. These same semi-military tribunals were set up by the British authorities during the Irish Sinn Fein movement. No one in Ireland really believed that the exploits of a few revolutionary circles, such as exist in every country, could be punished on its peaceful and law abiding citizens. Considering the size of India, the revolutionary faction is but small, yet this unwise, unjust authority will affect all. My attention has been drawn by a die-hard to the fact that the Irish Free State is now adopting the same methods to stop republican activities. I hold no brief for this imitation of their former rulers' ruthless policy. But I reminded him that it was the Irish themselves who are now doing these things to their own countrymen and that, therefore, the situation is different.

BROKEN PLEDGE.

I have had the honour recently to meet and talk with several prominent Nationalists from Turkey, Palestine, Egypt and Syria. We discussed the Indian National movement and the Irish National movement with great length and detail and I find that their aspirations are identical and their sympathies with India deep.

A young Nationalist from Palestine told me how the British treaty with the Arabs immediately following on the war recognising them as an independent nation was nullified by the Balfour Declaration of 1922, which made Palestine the promised land of Zionist movement. The Arabs do not wish to drive the Jews away. As citizens incorporated into one body with the nation they are welcome; but they do object to the domination of the Jewish magnates undomiciled in Palestine with their powerful international influence.

The Arabs assisted the Allies during the war with no thought of gain, no idea of annexing any portion of another country. Did not India do likewise? But the pledges given to both nations have been broken and left them disillusioned and bitter. A great wave of nationalism is rising in Asia and directed against European domination. When will Europe, when will the Anglo-Saxon world begin to realise the great danger of unwise opposition to this?

INDIA'S JUST DEMAND?

I have been asked so often why I take so much interest in Indian affairs. It is because I am confident, as all fair-minded Englishmen will finally agree, that India's fight for recognition in the Commonwealth of nations is not only just but in line with the ideals and best interests of our country, and essential to the permanent peace of the world. All nations and peoples should be free.

What I have done for the cause of India during the last two years I have done as an Englishwoman whose only allegiance is to England. I have no appointment from anyone, nor would I under any circumstances accept one. So long and just as long as I can continue to work thus I shall exercise such influence and talents as I may have for the same ideals as in the past.

The people of India have placed it on record that they favour independence for their country, and unless and until they by vote reverse that decision I shall regard it as final, no matter what any man or any set of men may say to the contrary.

SWAMI ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

ANOTHER 'POISON EATING' DEMONSTRATION.

CALCUTTA, December 20.

Responding to the challenge following his recent demonstration before Sir C. V. Raman, Swami Narasingh, the "poison eater", gave another demonstration today in the Calcutta University Institute Hall, before a large gathering including several well-known citizens of Calcutta, European and Indian.

The Swami said that as he could not obtain any potassium cyanide, he was not in a position to take it, but he was negotiating with the Police Commissioner to allow him to give a demonstration of licking it. He added that he had practised Hatha Yoga.

The Swami commenced the programme by breaking small pieces of glass with his teeth, chewing them for a minute and then swallowing them. Thereafter he took a tola of mercury and ate it in the same way. Next he licked a few drops of concentrated nitric acid and carbolic acid and finally swallowed about a dozen nails. Each time the Swami drank water to facilitate the act of swallowing.—A.P.

Smooth Running Of Motor Cars

BALANCE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

At this season of the year many motorists are equipping their cars with new tyres for winter service, and in order to give the same smooth performance as the car did with the original factory tire equipment, they should be put in running balance on the wheels, says F. J. Minert, Service Manager of General Motors India Limited.

Care should also be taken to have the same weight of tire on both front wheels. For example, a tramp or shimmy would be produced if an eight ply tyre should be used on the left front wheel and a four ply tyre on the right front wheel. The same applies to the rear wheels. Shimmy and tramp is quite often contributed by an out-of-balance condition of the wheel and tyre assembly. This lack of balance also causes uneven tyre wear and therefore shortens the life of the tyre considerably.

Every tyre installed on a Buick straight eight at the factory is checked for balance. This is done by placing the tyre and tube assembly on a balancing stand which shows instantly whether the tyre is in balance or not. This is an additional check to that previously made by the tyre manufacturer, who places a red mark on the casing where the valve stem is to come, so the heavy part of the tube will come opposite the heavy part of the casing.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 21.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jan. 15 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 17/32 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Jan/Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 March.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 396
Banks Selling T T 395
Banks Buying T T 383

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 642
Banks Buying D D 670

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 63 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 166 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 153

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 100 3/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 134 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 63 5/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.39 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/0 1/8 21st instant.
Japan/London 2/6 19th inst.
London/Paris 86.50 19th inst.
London/Belgium 24.50 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.25 19th inst.
London/Italy 66.80 19th inst.
London/Berlin 14.30 19th inst.
London/Holland 8.45 19th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £ 6.2.2 18th instant £ 6.2.3 19th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 18th instant 20 7/16 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 18th instant 20 9/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 31 18th instant 31 1/4 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/8 p.c. 18th instant 5 7/8 per cent 19th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 p.c. 18th instant 6 3/16 per cent 19th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 5½ per cent.
3 mos 6 per cent.
6 mos 5½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

WHY THE R. T. C. HAS FAILED

An American Paper's Analysis

The "World To-morrow" writes:—

As we go to press, it appears likely that the Round Table Conference will fail to reach an agreement concerning the future government of India. Many factors have combined to bring about a deadlock. The major difficulty is found in the irreconcilable difference between conservative British opinion and that of the Indian National Congress concerning the speed with which complete self-government for India is to be achieved. From the beginning of the negotiations, Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues have made it clear that they will accept nothing less than "the substance of independence," that is, a status similar to that of Canada and the other dominions. They are resolutely determined that they will no longer accept an inferior status for India. British public opinion, on the other hand, is equally determined that control of the vital aspects of government in India must be retained indefinitely by Great Britain. The reservations and safeguards demanded will, if secured, condemn India to continue inferiority for an unspecified period to some. The British are apparently willing to grant the 'theory' of dominion status but not the present practice of genuine autonomy. As long as Britain reserves final control of defense, finance, and external relations, it will be obviously absurd to maintain that "the substance of independence" has been granted.

The British position has been greatly strengthened by the cleavages within India. The controversy between Hindus and Muslims is ominous, and even under the most favourable circumstances would be difficult of solution. The Muslims are enormously outnumbered and naturally fear that they will be victimized by Hindu rule. It is imperative that the rights of minorities be safeguarded, but there is grave doubt about communal voting as a solution for the problem. To vote as Hindus, untouchables, Muslims Sikhs, and Christians, rather than as citizens of India, is to perpetrate and aggravate religious strife. That the policy of communal voting in India during recent years has greatly accentuated hostility between Hindus and Muslims is not open to question. It seems to us, therefore, that Mahatma Gandhi is right in rejecting the practice of voting according to religious belief. Mr. Gandhi further maintains that for the untouchables to vote as untouchables will serve to deepen and perpetrate their degradation. He may be mistaken in this conviction, but the genuine concern of the Mahatma for the outcasts has been proved by decades of service in their behalf, by breaking caste in eating constantly with untouchables, and by adopting an untouchable girl as his own daughter.

The Tory landslide in the recent election has enormously increased the probability that the Round Table will end in failure. The British demand for safeguards has been stiffened, while the Muslims have been encouraged in their stand for separate religious electorates. Mr. Gandhi has become more convinced than ever that the British are not prepared to grant immediate independence, and that it will be necessary to resume non-violent non-co-operation before freedom can be secured.

To predict the future course of events is not easy. But it seems probable that civil disobedience on a wider scale will be inaugurated, and the boycott made more comprehensive and effective. Mr. Gandhi and thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of his followers will doubtless be again imprisoned. With the Tories in power, efforts to suppress the Nationalist movement are certain to become more ruthless. The demands of the Indian National Congress, in turn, are likely to become more extreme, with the probable result that dominion status will be rejected and only complete separation and freedom will be regarded as satisfactory. There is a sound basis for Mr. Brailsford's observation that Mahatma Gandhi may yet wreck the British Empire.

INDIA'S "STATISTICALLY STRONG" COTTON POSITION

NO ADVANTAGE CAN BE REAPED OWING TO CRUDE TRADING ARRANGEMENTS

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, December 21.

To-day the Government of India issued the All-India cotton crop forecast showing total yield 40,96,000 bales on an acreage of 2,35,8,000 acres. Last year the crop was estimated at 4,753,000 bales on an area of 22,954,000 acres. These figures compared show a reduction of 3 per cent. under cultivation and 18 per cent reduction in yield. If the Government report comes out true the yield per acre will be about 73.3 lbs.

The situation provides a contrast. When the United States of America produced 17 million bales at an average yield of 203 lbs. our crop suffered heavily owing to untimely rains in Khandeshi, Berar and Bengals. All short staple cotton is practically destroyed and whatever little will be available is delayed. Thus cotton growers in this country shall have to suffer most.

INDIA'S LOSS.

As a rule the level of cotton prices in the world is guided by the amount of cotton production in America, but during recent years, the production in this country which is 33 per cent. of American cotton is drawing more attention of spinners and in many countries, our cotton is displacing the American varieties. But the smallness of the Indian crop this season will completely change the situation and American cotton will find its way in place of our cotton owing to relative cheapness.

OOMRA PRICES.

As an immediate result of this situation, prices of Oomra and Bengal cotton soared high and broke all past records. During the last days of the past week Oomra cotton was sold at a premium of Rs. 15 over. Broach cotton which is decidedly superior. There is no record in the history of Indian cotton when Oomra cotton fetched Rs. 15 above Broach cotton. This abnormal state was partially due to previous export sales which are impossible to cover, as there are small arrivals. Thus those who had sold short have lost heavily and some of them have transferred their shipments to later months by paying some penalties. This is the situation through which we are passing now.

The statistical situation of Indian cotton is very strong and even in Liverpool market, Indian cotton is selling at the same price as American cotton perhaps for the first time in the annals of the Liverpool cotton Exchange. Thus the benefit of the present high level is mainly enjoyed by cotton merchants. The cotton grower has not derived any benefit as he possess no cotton. The present abnormal situation, it is feared, will endanger the economic life of cotton growers of our country. It will be impossible for foreign spinners to buy our cotton at prohibitive prices and Japan with its weakening Yen will not be in a position to buy our cotton at the present parity. Some of our Indian mills have also diverted their purchases and total purchases of American cotton so far amount to 63,577 bales. It is understood that Japan has bought freely American cotton and latest cable advices received from New York state as under:—

"It is generally believed, however, that previous heavy purchases (American cotton) have nearly covered Japan's requirements for this season."

This fact will be borne out by the following figures of export of cotton from Bombay:

EXPORTS FROM SEPT. TO 17TH DECEMBER.

	1931	1930
United Kingdom	5,655	15,237
Continent	55,746	127,700
China	98,072	105,653
Japan	145,585	335,053
Coast Ports	17,055	6,239
U.S.A.	25	109
Total	322,138	589,990

WILL JAPAN BUY?

It will be seen that Japan has taken less than half the quantity of what it took last year at this time. Will Japan and other countries take their usual share?

This depends entirely upon the parity of prices of Indian cotton compared to outside growths. With depreciated Yen, Japan will be able to maintain fairly good prospects for its textile trade and it shall have to buy cotton. There is no substitute of Indian cotton in the world and steady offtake is bound to be maintained but the question of price level will depend mostly on the holding capacity. We have no Federal Farm Board to finance our cotton and scarcity of money will not allow any holding movement. With decreased export demand and accumulating stocks of cotton and our cotton operators feeling shy to take up tenders, the position might be reversed to utter detriment and ruin of our cotton growers. The Central Cotton Committee will be well advised to concentrate its attention on the prospective danger. The East India Cotton Association, must realise the crude system of trading which has upset the equilibrium of price-level as well as consideration for quality.

FAILURE OF R. T. C.

Gandhiji's Caveat

The "New Statesman and Nation" writes:—

By his conduct of the final stage of the Round Table Conference the Prime Minister has done much towards removing the suspicion and hostility that have been engendered during the past fortnight. The door which was almost closed has been reopened. There is now at least a chance that the committees that are to continue the work of the Conference in India will not be wrecked by a non-co-operation campaign. The pity is that Mr. MacDonald did not take a similar line a fortnight ago. Even now we are very far from happy about the situation. The promulgation of the new Bengal Ordinances, with their extraordinary provisions for trial in the absence of the accused, and for the death penalty for attempted murder, have come at a peculiarly unfortunate moment. Sir John Anderson, who has just been appointed to govern Bengal, is one of the ablest of English Civil Servants but he has the disadvantage of having been at Dublin Castle during "Black and Tan" period. The increase of "terrorism" in Bengal may justify stricter measures, but it also raises the fundamental question.

It will in any case be difficult to wipe out the evil effects of the last few weeks. The procedure adopted forced the Liberal and Labour delegates, as well as all sections of the Indians, to feel that the Government had ceased to believe in the method of framing a constitution by negotiation. Repeated efforts were made to close the Conference before it could have an opportunity of discussing any of the vital questions. The part which Lord Sankey had to play in saving the Government from making any earlier declaration of policy undermined the confidence which the Indian delegates had formerly felt in him. The interviews which Sir Samuel Hoare gave to some of the leading delegates added to the feeling that the Government had decided on some course of action which would not be affected by any representations from Indians. Even Lord Reading, who played a statesmanlike part, was always careful to explain that he was only expressing his personal views.

The point in the Prime Minister's statement for which everyone was waiting was the procedure he proposed to adopt during the coming year. There was no reason why this should not have been discussed, at least informally, during the last week. Even Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, to whom Lord Sankey rightly referred as the "foreman of works", was never consulted on this question. The proposal to keep in being a working committee of the Conference is sound enough, but its effectiveness depends on its powers and the manner in which it is going to work. About this even the most moderate Indian politicians are still highly suspicious. It should have been easy to discuss the future of the Conference with those who would probably be on the working committee, and to obtain from them, if they were satisfied, a promise of their co-operation. Instead of this, a return has been made to the old tradition, according to which the Indian's part is, as Mr Wedgwood Benn has put it, to "open his mouth and shut his eyes." In these circumstances it was not surprising that Mr. Gandhi should have entered his caveat in the complimentary speech which was the only comment allowed to the Conference.

Grand-dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

CAFIASPIRIN

BAYER

relieves him of all his pains. Moreover, since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.

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WHAT CHANCE HAS GANDHI?

AN ANALYSIS OF NON-VIOLENT STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

In the following article contribution to the "Christian Century" of Chicago Mr. Reinhold Niebuhr examins the possibilities of the effective use of Gandhiji's method of non-resistance to secure freedom for a subject nation.

Kingsley Hall, where Mr. Gandhi resides while in London, is in the poorest section of the city. It is an experience in intself to find your way to it. On arriving there, one finds hundreds of the disinherited and unemployed and their children surrounding the place in the rope of catching a glimpse of the strange man from India. The newspapers may treat Gandhi with little respect, but the common people seem to understand his worth. Patient "bobbies" hold the multitudes in line and try to stem the sudden surge of children and grown-ups when the taxicab which is returning Gandhi from his first meeting with the round table conference suddenly turns the corner

Since it is Gandhi's day of silence, the crowd outside and several dozen of us inside the hall who hope for an interview get no more than a smile from him. It is a very engaging and charming smile and one begins to regret the charges of sentimentality one has brought against many friends who have insisted that the homeliness of the man is soon forgotten, once he reveals his personality. Nor is there anything ridiculous about him, in spite of the loincloth (that article of apparel looks like what the boys call track pants) and the homespun Indian shawl. There is too much innate dignity about the man to allow the impression of a ridiculous figure, which London newspapers try so assiduously to cultivate, to remain.

One wonders whether there has ever been a more historic moment in the centuries than this visit of Gandhi in London. If he fails, the event will not achieve the political significance which it may have if he succeeds But in all events it is a striking episode. For here is a man leading a revolt against an empire being received with genuine sympathy by multitudes in the very citadel of power which he defies. Here is indeed a new type of political leader

Prophets and statesmen are not usually roled into one personality. The prophet's uncompromising absolutism is not easily united with theistatemen's necessary opportunism and patient application of general principle to detailed situations. Nor do statesmen frequently achieve the kind of translucent honesty which some prophets, at least by dint of diligent spiritual self-discipline acquire. The business of government, moreover, is under the necessity of using the weapon of force and this prophet disavows such a weapont. Dhat can he accomplish if he can accomplish nothing he will have at least the distinction of having employed a unique political strategy on a larger scale than it has ever before been attempted. Never before have the destinies of empire hung upon the question whether political and economic power, strongly entrenched, would yield to the potent force which a mystic has fashioned. Religion has frequently qualified and affected political struggles. Often enough religious conviction has made use of military strategy to gain its ends. But here for the first time in history religious conviction works in the political field with weapons and instruments which have been created out of and are compatible with religious resources.

A CHARGE.

The cynics and perfectionists would not grant this point. They will insist that Gandhi is using force, even though it be non-violent. They will call attention to the fact that even non-violent force can work a havoc which cannot be sharply distinguished from the results of violence. Children are ill-fed and men and women are miserable in Manchester because of Gandhi's boycott upon English cotton goods. In all justice to these critics, it must be admitted that Gandhi's campaign cannot be regarded as an experiment in pure non-resistance. The question is whether anything purer than this would have any political effect at all.

Whatever the possibilities of a pure love-ethic may be in personal relations, can anyone read history and claim that a privileged group will ever yield to an underprivileged one without some resistance? Is not the best that can ever be hoped for that the resistance be conducted without violence and without hatred? The British people are politically more intelligent than any other group which holds great political power. Yet it is obvious that this second round table would never have been held and that even the concessions of the first round table would never have been conceivable if Gandhi's campaign had not threatened the economic interests of Britain in India.

The very attitude of the British people towards Gandhi at the present time is an interesting illustration of the limitations of purely educational forces in the political relations of nations. Most of the British press is hostile to Gandhi. Only a few weeklies and the labour press treat him with respect. Even some of the fairest liberal journals constantly minimize his influence in India and pretend to believe that he is a man without a mandate. The beneficent influences of British rule in India are emphasized and the economic aspects of imperialism are obscured. Many an honest Englishman honestly believes that Britain is in India purely on an errand of mercy and will get out as soon as she is sure that her services are no longer needed.

HIS POLITICAL GENIUS.

Naturally there is enough possibility of disaster in freedom for India and there has been enough solid achievement in British rule there to give real plausibility to such an attitude. Yet every sophisticated reader of history must know that no powerful group has ever dominated a weaker group purely out of motives of benevolence. Even in personal relations, power achieves an ethical attitude toward weakness in only rare instances. If pure benevolance has ever built an empire, history does not record the fact. But man, who is too much the brute to resist the temptation of exploiting his weaker brother, is too much a man to engage in the enterprise without making ethical pretensions. It is just the native acceptance of these ethical pretensions on the part of ethical and religious leaders among powerful groups which makes the use of other force than that of pure moral suasion necessary.

But it is just at this point that the political genius of Gandhi reveals itself. He knows that he cannot win freedom for India merely by appealing to the sense of justice of a community which probably has a stronger sense of justice than any other nation. He does use force. But he uses it without violence and without hatred, and he robs the privileged group of its moral pretensions. A violent rebellion in India would have been put down long ago. The privileged group can usually outmatch the disinherited when violence is appealed to. Furthermore, the show of violence always gives the privileged group, the holders of power, the opportunity of using a much more potent weapon than any military force against the advancing contingent. That force is the identification of its own interests with the necessities of law and order. Society is always organised to benefit a few more generously than the many. The few who achieve the greatest benefits are also the ones who hold responsibility for the organization of society. They always pretend to believe, and sometimes they honestly believe, that their only interest is to maintain peace in the community. Whenever those who wish to organize society upon a new basis threaten the social order with violent rebellion, they accentuate the hypocrisy of the powerful groups and give that hypocrisy a moral potency which it does not deserve.

FORCE WITHOUT HATRED.

This is a lesson which no one in western civilization seems to have taken seriously. Among all the leaders of the struggle for social justice in the western world there are very few who have any sure hold upon these basic principles of social life, even though the Christian ethical ideal implies them. There are very few, moreover, who have disciplined themselves as throughly as Gandhi has in conquering hatred. Those who preach the gospel of love most diligently usually have little realization of the brutality of society and the stubbornness and inertia against which every modicum of new justice must be own. Those who do understand the realities of the social struggle are generally tempted to hate those whom they must oppose in order to gain justice for the disinherited. Even a man like William Lloyd Garrison did not know how toh fight slavery without hating and preaching hatred against slave-owners.

It might be argued that Gandhi has not yet proved the potency of his type of strategy. It might be said that the ridicule which is poured upon him by a good part of the British community is proof that his weapon has no advantage over more direct and obvious methods. But it remains a fact that this man who is leading a revolt against an empire is received in the very centre of that empire with considerable sympathy from great sections of the public. It remains true that Gandhi could visit Lancashire, where his boycott campaign has wrought havoc, and gain a considerable measure of sympathy from the very people who have suffered most from his campaign. It is also probably true that Gandhi's mission in England will succeed provided he can heal the breach between Moslems and Indians.

COMMUNAL DIFFICULTY.

The communal controversy is the one great peril to the success of the Round Table Conference. No religious conflict in the western world approximates the Moslem-Hindu controversy in intensity of feeling. Here racial and religious pride are compounded in such a way as to give the compound a terrific force. The Moslems are afraid of being engulfed by the Hindu majority, once the restraining hand of England is removed. It is a question whether all the Moslem leaders really desire independence, though the force of Gandhi's campaign has forced them all to simulate the desire for dominion status. There are on the other hand many English, Hindu and Mohammedan leaders who are honestly anxious to work out a political scheme which will safeguard the Moslem minorities.

Gandhi, it will be remembered, was not ready to come to London until this problem had been brought closer to a settlement than is now the case. In this he was overruled by the majority in the working committee of the All-Indian Congress. For all of the efforts which Gandhi has made to heal the breach between the two religious communities he cannot divest himself of his own Hindu background. It cannot be denied that the Congress party is prevailingly Hindu to this day, and that adhesion of Moslems to the cause is tentative and uncertain. It is not outside the realm of possibilities that Moslem leaders will play into the hands of English tories and create such a situation that those who do not want Indian independence at any cost and those who want it only if some guarantee against internecine strife can be established will be thrown together in one phalanx of opposition to the aspirations of the Indian people.

"FREEDOM TO SIN."

Mr. Gandh, insists that freedom implies "freedom to sin," and he therefore is not willing to grant that the possibility of conflict between Hindus and Moslems ought to prevent the consummation of independence. There may be a difference of opinion on that point, depending upon how much value we attach to freedom per se, but there can be no question that failure to settle the communal problem will in fact frustrate the purposes of the conference If a sufficient number of people in India are actually afraid of the consequences of freedom, and if their fears accentuate and seem to justify that section of moderate British opinion which really has a sense of stewardship in regard to India, it is quite possible that Mr. Gandhi will leave London with empty hands. In other words, the power of Gandhi's whole programme is challenged by Indian division even more than by British opposition. It may lead to the failure of the present conference.

But even if this conference fails, Gandhi has laid a foundation for Indian unity and Indian independence which is bound to bear fruit in time. Immediate success is not necessary to prove the efficacy of this methods. Enough has been accomplished already to prove that spiritual and ethical forces can be much more potent in political controversy than the presuppositions and practices of western politics admit. It is a rather sad commentary on the part of the world which calls itself Christian that the spiritual and ethical principles which he at the root of its religion are much less potent in odering the social life and influencing the struggle for social justice among as than in the orient. Our political life is frankly secular, and religious and ethical convictions qualify political and economic attitudes by only a very slight and negligible degree. Perhaps that is due to the fact that we have no religious leaders who practice any such rigorous self-discipline as Gandhi does. It is easy to point to eccentricities in his asceticism and to suggest that he ought to wear pants at least while he is in London. But the rigorous men of our own Christian tradition, Francis of Assisi, Fox, Woolman and others, were not free of eccentricities. Power and perfect poise are never completely compatible.

Standing on the very brink of social disaster in our western world it would be a rather glorious thing if we could humble our pride sufficiently to appropriate from the east what we need most desperately in the west, a strong enough faith in the efficacy of ethical forces to achieve social justice without wading through blood to gain it.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

A SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

Hertzog Government's Anti-Asiatic Policy

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 20.

Section 147 of the South African Constitution prescribes that "the control and administration of native affairs and matters specially affecting Asiatics is to vest in the Governor-General-in-Council." Although the pre-Union legislation of the provinces has been allowed to remain on the respective provincial statute books the powers of the Provincial councils have been limited, as according to section 86 of the South Africa Act, "any ordinance made by a provincial council has effect in and for the province as long as and as far as only as it is not repugnant to any Act of Parliament." Inspite of such clauses in the Constitution, the history of the Indians in South Africa in relation to the attitude of the Union Government is such that it does not but cause serious heart-burnings.

ORDINANCES TO SQUEEZE OUT INDIANS.

The Governor-General-in-Council is expected to look after the interests of all communities domiciled in South Africa, but we have seen that he is powerless to take effective action in case of Provinces passing iniquitous ordinances to harass the Indians and compel them by the force of environment and circumstances to clear out of the country. Under veil of generality, the ordinances have been passed with the only motive to control Asiatic trading and the municipalities have been given the semi-judicial function of deciding the grant or otherwise of certificates for trading licenses. Several cases of intentional prejudices and questionable irregularities (have come before the Courts and in nine cases out of ten the action of the local authorities is condemned and their motives have been suspected. These criticisms, coming as they are from the eminent judges do not redound to the credit of the provincial and local authorities and cast a serious reflection on the integrity of the executors of laws.

ROBBING PETER TO PAUL.

The Hertzog Government, for instance, has run amok in its White labour policy. To remove European unemployment, it has been following a policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul. The chances of employment have been snatched away from over 1,000 Indians in Natal and Indian employees who have been in service varying from 7 to 20 years have been dismissed to make room for even unskilled European labourers. Nobody would object to the efforts of the Government to eliminate unemployment from the European community, but it would not be justice on the part of the Government to discriminate between the peoples of the country. Indians in South Africa are not aliens. They are a permanent population, 82 percent of which has been born and brought up in the Union.

RIGHT TO VOTE TAKEN AWAY.

In several cases, the Provincial Governments have gone ahead of the Union Government and passed ordinances depriving the Indians of the right of vote. The Smuts Government had the courage to veto an ordinace passed by the Natal Provincial Council three times in succession, as it encroached upon the right of municipal vote of the Indians. But as soon as General Hertzog came into power, he did not hesitate to endorse an ordinance which was inconsistent with the provisions of the South Africa Act.

AMAZING POWERS.

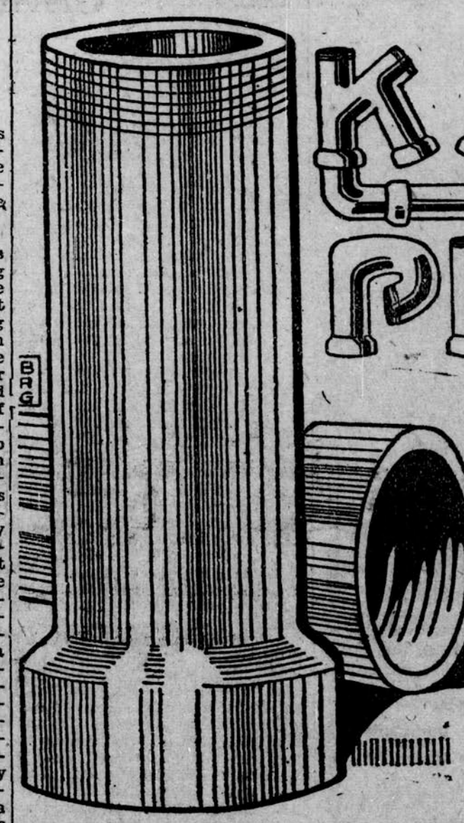
The present Government has passed certain legislation relating to immigration about which the European communities have not shown much concern, they being told it is for dealing only with the Indian immigration. The Immigration Amendment Act, for instance, puts extraordinary and autocratic powers in the hands of the Minister. This Act authorises the Minister of the Interior to deport any person (not born in the Union) convicted of a criminal offence or political offences such as treason, sedition and public violence committed "in any country at any time." If this section of the Act is enforced, most of the illustrious leaders of the world who were once revolutionaries would be prevented from entering the Union, and several political leaders in South Africa would be deported to their parental home. The Riotous Assemblies Act is another piece of unwise legislation which equally affects the Europeans and the non-Europeans. This Act was secured a passage in the Parliament by Mr. Pirow, the Minister of Justice, by presenting to the House a picture of communist influence among natives in the Union. Under this Act, it would not be found difficult to convict even good Europeans under the charge of engendering hostility between one or other sections of the communities in South Africa.

South Africa is a small country, and the Indian population is small in comparison with the other races. South Africa does not want to be isolated from the rest of the world. It wants to remain as one of them.

NARROW-MINDED.

South Africa wants to contibute its share for the well-being of the mankind. But how will it succeed in its mission if it carries on the work of inter-racial strife? South Africa needs foresight and Mr. Harry Hofmeyer is perfectly right when he says that some politicians of South Africa should be taken to the Table Mountain and shown the vastness of the sea beyond the limits of South Africa to teach them broad-mindedness and humanity. South Africa needs broad-mindedness in its efforts to settle its domestic problems and in its relations with the neighbouring and distant countries of the world. The test will come when the Indo-Union conference meets at Capetown in January.

We hope the Union Government will not take a narrow point of view of the South African Indian problem but view it in all of its Imperial and Continental ramifications. The delegates from India will come with an open mind to persuade the Union Government to ameliorate the status of the Indians in South Africa and cease further harassment and pin-pricks and bind India with the tie of friendship and good-will. Will South Africa rise to the occasion to settle the problem honourably? This is a question which will be answered by the Round Table Conference between India and South Africa next month.



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PROGRESS OF CO-OP. MOVEMENT IN PRESIDENCY.

Increased Capital And More Institutions.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The annual report on the Working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency (including Snd) for the year 1930-31 shows that notwithstanding the policy of weeding out bad societies, which was continued during the year, the progress has been satisfactory. The figures show an all-round increase in the number of societies, members and working capital.

The number of societies on 31st March, 1931 was 5,896, as compared with 5,734 during the previous year. The membership increased from 576,616 to 585,869, and the working capital from Rs. 1,281 lakhs to Rs. 1,390 lakhs, which illustrates the large part the Co-operative Movement is playing in the economic life of the Province. The Reserve Fund stood at over one crore of rupees. The owned capital, consisting of share capital, members' deposits and Reserve Fund, increased by nearly Rs. 66 lakhs, an increase of 8.3 per cent. over last year's figure.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Agricultural season was not very satisfactory, but there was some progress in Agricultural Societies. The number of agricultural credit societies increased from 4,526 to 4,650. The membership increased from 2.63 lakhs to 2.68 lakhs, and the working capital from Rs. 3.87 crores to Rs. 4.25 crores. The share capital, members' deposits and Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 25.07, Rs. 72.90 and Rs. 61.63 lakhs respectively, as compared with Rs. 21.86, Rs. 75.85 and Rs. 55.50 lakhs last year.

There was a fall of about Rs. 3 lakhs in the members' deposits, which was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the share capital. Another reason for the fall in the members' deposits was the difficult times, which compelled the agriculturists to draw upon this source of savings for meeting their household and agricultural needs and their liabilities to societies.

BRIDEGROOM AND FATHER-IN-LAW JAILED.

SENSATION IN MARWARI COMMUNITY.

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, Dec. 20.

In April last Sjt. Ramgopalji Bhangdia of Hinganghat aged about 55 years wanted to marry a minor girl of about 14, daughter of Sjt. Deokisanji Tawari of Takli. The Marwari reformers of Akola, Khamgaon and Shegaon with the intention of stopping such marriages obtained an injunction from the court of the Sessions and District Judge, Buldana, having office at Akola, prohibiting this union. That day being a court holiday, the judge was kind enough to give injunction at his bungalow. Ramgopal Bhangdia and others disobeyed the injunction and the marriage was performed.

The case was started against all who had taken part in this marriage. Judgment in the case has been given by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Bhagade. The bridegroom Ram gopalji Bhangdia, and the father of the girl Deokisanji Tawari, and the maternal uncle and the brother-in-law of the girl have all been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and the mother of the girl is fined Rs. 500.

MEERUT MUNICIPALITY.

Kazi Nazmuddin Elected Chairman.

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, Dec. 16.

A general meeting of the Municipal Board, Meerut which has been recently elected, took place last evening in the Town Hall. Pandit Indermani presided. On account of the proposed election of the Chairman of the Board, a large crowd of citizens had collected.

Mr. Makhsood Ali proposed the name of Kazi Nazmuddin, president of the Town Congress Committee, for the Chairmanship of the Board. He was opposed by Mr. Chamunda Prasad. He said that the election of Kazi Nazmuddin would serve to increase the voting strength of Muslims in the board. He, however, was unable to put forward any name himself.

The proposal being put, to vote. Kazi Nazmuddin was declared elected by 9 votes to 1. Mr. Chamunda Prasad opposing, the rest of the members remaining neutral. After the election, Mr. Chamunda Prasad congratulated Shreemati Satya Vati on her election to the Board, on behalf of all the members, she being the first lady councillor of Meerut Municipality.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST TEMPERANCE.

The Seva Samiti Boy Scouts are carrying on propaganda in favour of temperance and sanitation in the suburbs of Meerut, by means of Magic lantern shows and charts. Nearly four meetings a week are held in various purvas and considering the attendance in such meetings and interest evinced by the audience, these activities really fill in a great social gap and fulfil an ounstanding necessity.

AHMEDABAD VANITA VISHRAM.

FORTHCOMING SILVER JUBILEE.

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 19.

In July 1906 Shrimati Sulochana Desai, a young widow of Ahmedabad took in a child-widow of 10 years into her house and thus made a beginning of a widows' home. She also started at the same time the Saraswati Mandir where young Sulochanaben put all her books and formed a library. A learned Shastri was induced to give discourse on religion at this place and women were also initiated into the meaning of the Bhagwad Gita and other scriptures. This attracted a good number of ladies to the Saraswati Mandir, which later developed into the present Vanita Vishram.

SILVER JUBILEE.

The Vanita Vishram is celebrating its Silver Jubilee this month. It has a fine building of its own in the thickly populated part of the city, worth Rs. 30,000. It conducts a Primary School for girls and a High School for young ladies. The High School is affiliated to and receives a grant from the Indian women's university.

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There is a widows' Home maintained by the Vanita Vishram where poor widows are boarded, educated and given clothes free of charge. The idea is to make them self-supporting. A number of widows have gone out of this Home to find their vocation in life and prove more useful citizens of the society.

The Home has now also a gymnasium for girls and has got a young lady specially trained at Baroda for this work.

INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

The Industrial Section teaches ladies the art of sewing, cutting and knitting. But a still more important activity of the institution is the Debating Society where the girls not only hold debates on varied subjects amongst themselves, but also invite outsiders to lecture on all important current topics. Spring celebration and Garden parties are a special attraction.

ASSETS.

Till now the institution has spent nearly 2 lakhs of rupees and holds a permanent fund of Rs. 50,000. The public has thus trusted the management with nearly three lakhs and a half (including the cost of the magnificent buildings), which is no small compliment to the organisers. The whole credit goes to Smti. Sulochanaben who from the tender age of 16 had given the best 25 years of her life to the institution she brought into being and nurtured with her own toils.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PRESIDENTSHIP.

Maulana Ahmed Saeed Explains His "Threatening" Letter

(From a Correspondent).

DELHI, Dec. 19.

Maulana Ahmed Saeed, Secretary, Jamitaulmia has issued to the Press, the following:

The Reception Committee of annual session of the Muslim League, thinking my letter to Sir Mahommed Yakub as a threat to make the League Conference unsuccessful, has passed a resolution expressing regret. I want to lay the true position before the public. The letter under question had nothing to with the Reception Committee and it was quite improper for the Committee to pass any resolution regarding it as my letter to Sir Mahommed Yakub was sincere and based upon a genuine desire to make the League Conference a success. It was my considered opinion and I still hold that. I am sure that election of Choudhri Zafarullah Khan would never be acceptable to Mussalmans. I emphatically repeat that there is no mention of any disturbance or threat in my letter. It is a wholly false accusation to give such meaning to my letter. I hope, the Reception Committee will declare its resolution based upon wrong sentiments of certain persons null and void.

ARBITRATORS' CONFERENCE

President's Plea For Special District Courts.

The Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute held three successive sessions of the Arbitrators deciding the disputes of Co-operative Societies in the city and suburbs along with the representatives of the Societies. The Conference was presided over by Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor.

The President in his opening address referred in detail to the Arbitration Procedure and remarked that there was delay throughout from the very first step of submitting a case to Arbitration to the very last step of Execution and realisation through the Revenue Authorities. He informed the House that about 12,000 cases were referred to arbitration every year, and looking to the value of work, the delay seemed to be inevitable under the present system. I suggest for the consideration of the Conference he said, a line which would prove of very practicable use in the dischange of the work. The Bombay City may be given the powers to appoint special Courts of Arbitrates for each District on the lines of the Honorary Magistrates Courts in the city. The following resolutions were among those passed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

That in order to avoid delay in the Arbitration proceedings, regular Courts of Nominees of Registrar, through the Institute be established as an experimental measure in the city of Bombay.

That Limitation Act does apply in Arbitration procedure of the Co-operative Societies and it is the duty of the Registrar to inform all Societies and the Arbitrators that the universal practice be followed.

That there should be appeal against the majority decision of the Board of Arbitrators and the Conference recommends that such a provision be made in the Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 (Bombay).

That there shall be revision against the unanimous decision of the Board of Arbitrators.

That the question of improvement in all Forms of Arbitration Proceedings be referred to the Legal Committee of the Provincial Co-operative Institute for their consideration.

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Exports & Imports.

ARRIVAL.
December 21.
Howra, Trimble, Java.
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Lecunseh, Johnson, Batom.
Pasha, Murray, Rangoon.
Col-di-Lana, Saturro, Trieste.
Kidderpore, Wright, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
December 22.
Germania, Purton, Marseilles.
Jalavijaya, Chandara, Calcutta.
Golconda, Davies, Bhavnagar.

LOADING.
December 21.
Steamer, Gambhira for Calcutta.

S.S. Howra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Howra, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Wartenfels:—The L. Edwards, Ltd., steamer Wartenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

S.S. Trecumsak:—The S. C. Coy.'s steamer Trecumsak, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Batoim with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Kidderpore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Kidderpore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Risha:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Risha, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo of rice.

S.S. Col-di-Lana:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Col-di-Lana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S.S. Garmania:—The L. Dieffuse Coy.'s steamer Germania, will sail to-day for Port Said, etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s staemer Jalavijaya will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Golconda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Golconda, will sail to-day for Bhavnagar, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, December 21.
2 Ranchi, London, 26-12, M M & Co.
3 Shunko Maru, Japan, 24-12, O S Kaisha.
4 Vartenfels, Karachi, 29-12, L. Edwards, Ltd.
5 Howra, Karachi, 20-12 M. M. and Co.
8 Col-di-Sana, Yokohama, 22-12, L. T. and M. I.
12 Masula, U K 27-12, M M & Co.
14 Genova, Genoa, 29-12, L T & M I.
16 Rabenfels, Antwerp, 23-12, L Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Alipore, China, 23-12 M M and Co.
2 Germaine, L D Port Said, 21-12, L. Dreyfus and Co.
3 Bankura P. Gulf, 23-12, M. M. and Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 25-12, M. M. and Co.
5 Nordic, Hamburg, 22-12, Grahams T Co.
7 Nizam, Rangoon, 25-12, T Morrison & Co.
8 Kidderpore, Japan, N. F. M. M. and Co.
9 Canara, Rangoon, 22-12, M M & Co.
12|13 Chybassa Calcutta 23-12 M M and Co.
14 Nagato Maru, Osaka, 2-1-32, N Y Kaisha.
15 Indira, Malabar, C. Ports, 23-12, Malabar, S. S. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jalavijaya, Calcutta, 21-12, Scindia, S. N. Co.
C Shanghai Maru, Kobe, 23-12, N Y Kaisha.
D E Pasha, Calcutta, 25-12, T. Morrison and Co.
F Padma, M-Coast, 22-12, S. Hussam and Co.
G Sophie Marie, 560, M'Coast, 23-12, Merchant S N Co.
K Jalaputra, N F, N F, Scindia, S N Co.
M Alavi, Jeddah, NF, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Mantua 25-12 P and O S N Co.
Chitral 18|12, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 1-1, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 8-1, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Clan Macvicar 28-12 J F Co.
C Shanghai 21-12 J F Co.
Britania, 27-1 C T Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Thalata, 18-12, L Edward Ltd.
Nippon, 28-12 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HULL.
Ariosto 2-1 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Ockenfels, 6|1 L. Edwards, Ltd.
Leebenfels 7-1 L Edward Ltd.
Murienfels 27-1 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Tawan 27-12 L Edward Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna 28-12 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Sawokla, 18-1, L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Argun Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 26-1, P & O S N Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Maloja, 1-1, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola, 2-1-32, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Ranchi 26-12 P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nordic 22-12, G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfel, 23-12, L. Edward, Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 29-12 M Italiana.
FOR DUNKIRK.
C Shanghai, 3|12, J. F. Co.
FOR KOBE.
Alipore 23|12 P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru 23|12 O S Kaisha.
Shanghai Maru 23-12, N Y Kaisha.
C Shanghai, 23|12, J. F. Co.
Nagato Maru, 2-1, N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Bankura, 23-12, M M & Co.
Varsova, 25-12, M M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Coldi Lana, 23-12, L. T. Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Chybassa 23|12 M M and Co.
Gambhira, N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Canara NF; M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi NF; T M Co.
FOR MADRAS.
Pasha, NF, T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya, 30-12, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Ranchi P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nordic G T Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
C Shanghai J F Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Glodi Luna L T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, M Italiana.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Alipore P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru O S Kaisha.
Shanghai Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM BUSRAH.
Bankura, M M & Co.
Varsova, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chybassa M M & Co.
Gambhira, M. M. and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Canara M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi T M Co.
FOR MADRAS.
Pasha T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Nagato Maru, 19-12-31.
Boats, American Cotton, Tottori Maru, 19-12-31.
Sophie Marie, 19-12-31.
Irrawadi, 19-12-31.
Vita 21-12-31.
Chitral, 19-12-31.
City of Hereford, 19-12-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, December 21.

S.S. Ranchi for London:—28 bales woollen carpets H. A. Aminoff; 3 bales wollen carpets A. Azizulla; 6 bales woollen carpets F. Hajioff; 10 cases condiments M. Poonjaji and Co.; 560 bags groundnut seed, and 750 linseed oil cakes M. Bhuta and Co.; 6 bales animal skin M. Massi; 50 bags mica powder National Transport Co.; 31 bales animal skin I. Faizulla.

From Marseilles:—1700 bags groundnuts, 560 bags groundnut seeds 196 bags turmeric and 4002 bags kurdi seed M. Bhuta and Co.; 20 cases gum Olibonum B. Nazir and Co.

S.S. Masula for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton raw J. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For London:—100 bales Hemp S. Parmananda.

S.S. Rahenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly Textile Products, Ltd.; 22 bales cotton fly A. L. Zaveri; 15 bales cotton fly Chunilal and Sons; 55 bales cotton raw V. Curumsey; 1360 bags Linseed oil cakes and 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy; 1600 bags myrabollum P. Mathurdas and Co.; 267 bags joowari S. M. Raigor and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Antwerp:—1600 bags myrabollum P. Mathuradas and Co.; 62 bags mustard seed L. S. Thadani and Sons; 50 bales hemp; M. Nissim and Co.; 310 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Ratterdom:—640 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co.; 800 bags myrabollam P. Mathradas and Co.; 500 bags groundnut oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy; 135 bags linseed oil cakes Swastika Oil Mills; 220 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Oporto:—30 bales hemp M. Nissim and Co.

For Bremen:—56 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S.S. Nordie for Hamburg:—685 bags castorseed Birla Bros.; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—659 bags groundnut seed Birla Bros.

S.S. Germania L. D. for Port Said:—640 bags groundnuts L. Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. Genova for Alexandretta:—50 bales cotton yarn Phoenix Mills, Ltd.; 100 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

For Port Said:—75 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

For Genoa:—165 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

S.S. Nagoto Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw M. Amersay and Co.

S.S. Shunko Maru for Shanghai :—560 bales cotton raw V. Ladha and Co.: 350 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.: 500 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Birla Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

New York Cotton.

IMPROVED BUYING

New York, Dec. 19.

The New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by strength of Wall Street but later declined on Southern selling. The market opened at a rise of 6 7 points but this level was the highest level of the day as Southern selling depressed prices 4 points from the opening level. The recent political activity has inspired some confidence and shorts are more inclined to cover. The Stock Exchange is displaying better tone and although there is no pronounced buying movement, cessation of selling and short covering are making things steady. It remains how for the present tendency continues as there is no move to improve the international financial situation. There is too much cotton in America and unless there is decided improvement in the trend of consumption, we are afraid all premature spurts will induce free offerings. Cotton must go through mills and temporarily taking off the load from the market will have only temporary improvement in prices. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 1 point and the range was 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 6.40c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.20c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

"The market has been quiet. Fluctuations were narrow and irregular with the undertone steady despite the unsettled outside conditions. The market seems inclined to await further developments at about the present prices. The failure of the weakness in securities to create more selling pressure is regarded as indicating a healthy technical position. A little more Southern hedging is reported latterly but offerings from that source are still light, with the market sustained by covering and trade buying on the scale down. The Japanese gold embargo coupled with the depreciation of the Yen is considered likely to restrict further buying by Japan in the Southern spot markets. It is generally believed however that previous heavy purchases have nearly covered Japan's requirements for this season and that the suspension of the gold standard will place the Japanese textile industry in a most ravourable position for competing with Lancashire and other producers in the work markets."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 6.31 plus .07 Lowest 6.25 plus .01.

N. Y. March Highest 6.46 (opening) Lowest 6.42 (close).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—Hedge selling. Some Trade buying. Stock market steadier. Although market may go temporarily lower, short sales are not advisable at present pprices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

GENERAL LIQUIDATION

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

The Livercool cotton futures market was opened firm at a rise of 9 to 10 points on easier Sterling Exchange but later on prices declined on general long liquidation influenced by improvement in Sterling. The market is lifeless and prices are fluctuating according to changes in Sterling Exchange. Although textile trade has improved to some extent at present there is little fresh business but high tariff walls are encouraging manufacturers. This improvement lacks sound economic principles and next month Britain will be called upon to redeem temporary credits secured from the United States of America and France. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points to 5.27d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled strong on absence of selling and closed at a rise of 25 to 27 points with March 4.88 against American futures March 4.89. This the first time in the history of Indian cotton that prices are quoted so high in Liverpool compared to Americans.

Egyptian cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of 1 point.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a decline of 9 points to a rise of 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"East Indian was strong on shortage of contracts."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Markets act better, no pressure to sell, otherwise conditions unchanged.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON.

DURING NOVEMBER.

The statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India, based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States is as under:—

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION:—

British India during November 1931 168,736; during November 1930 160,049; since 1st September 1931 499,018; during corresponding period 1930 451,601.

Indian States during November 1931 27,183; during November 1930 27,417; during 1st Sept. 1931, 82,979 during corresponding period 1930 81,161.

Total—(India) during November 1931 195,919; during November 1930 187,466; since 1st September 1931 581,997; during corresponding period 1930 532,762.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

In full-pressed Bales.			Since 1st Sept. 19-12-31 This year.
Khandesh	392		15,867
Central India	272		25,784
Barsi and Nagar	217		13,573
Hyderabad-Gaorani	205		3,204
Berar	609		42,774
Central Provinces	51		14,519
Total Oomras	1,746		115,721
Dholera	3,981		29,245
N.-W. Provinces	198		10,014
Rajputana	173		10,601
Sind-Punjab	1,399		27,801
Broach	54		7,761
Coompta & Dharwar	24		7,993
Westerns-Northerns			6,735
Cocoanada			3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			380
Persian	6		431
American			19,248
Egyptian & African	186		33,520
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			55
Total	7,767		269,548

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 17th Dec. 19-12-31

In full-pressed Bales.		This year.
Europe	175	61,426
Japan & China	4,553	243,657
Coast Ports		17,055
Up-country by Rail		46,450
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		13,309
Total	4,728	381,897

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.	201	197	193	189
M. G. Panjab	199	195	191	187
M. G. Oomra No. 3	237	233	229	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	249	245	241	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	242	238	234	

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Our market ruled quiet but steady during the early part of the day in view of the Government report on cotton crop due at 3 p.m. to-day. The market opened at Rs. 202-4 for Broach A.-M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 202-12 on scattered buying by Bazar operators. At this level there was some profit-taking and prices eased of to Rs. 201-8. There was limited business at this level and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Operators were awaiting the Indian cotton crop estimate.

Prices declined to Rs. 200-8 on private cables expecting sterling cross rate to open 3.43.

The Government report estimated the All-India cotton crop for this season 4,096,000 bales. The market after the receipt of the report declined to Rs. 199-8 but again recovered to Rs. 201 on scattered buying. The report was more as anticipated and failed to influence prices.

The total acreage under cotton is 22,358,000 acres which is 3 p.c. less and the last year and the yield is 18 per cent. lower.

Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 4 points and sterling cross rate was 3.39 Later on prices ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 199.
Oomra D-J. 206/4.
Oomra May 191.
Bengal D-J. 181.
Bengal Mar. 176/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

March	124.00 plus 3.60
June	130.00 plus 3.00

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

83 Breul & Co. Amraoti 26 1/2 on.
100 Breul & Co. Amraoti 27 on.
100 Dawn Mill Nabha 198.
100 Kotak & Co. Porbandar 204 1/2.
100 Dawn Mill Ambala 199.
48 Motiram Vaghji Amran 6 1/2 on.
30 Khatau Mill Khakhrechi 212.
94 Bussan & Co. Bantva 212.
50 Rubi Mill Mandusar 221.
100 Bussan & Co. Mandusar 210.
150 Bussan & Co. Manabadar 214.
63 Valji Ladha Bhilwara 185 1/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 21.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 51-13.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84/4

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 82/4

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 59/6.

4½ per cent. bonds due 1934 Rs. 91

4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/12

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 79-12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 90.

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 80

6 Per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 93/2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/2

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 90

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/2.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100.

6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 56.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 56

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 71.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 90/12

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 90/12

Tone of Market:—Weak.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet. China small buyer. Small offerings.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31.
Receipts to date 19-12-31	5900000	6651000
Receipts Yesterday 19-12-31	46000	22000
Exports to date 19-12-31	3685000	3771000
Stock at Ports 18-12-31	4647000	4163000
Stock Interior Towns 18-12-31	2214000	1811000
Stock Liverpool 18-12-31	833000	929000
Visible Supply 18-12-31	9211000	8237000
Quantity in Sight 18-12-31	9440000	8899000
Quantity out of Sight 18-12-31	5429000	4743000

Share Market

DULL SESSION.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

The share market ruled dull to-day with little business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range in view of the approaching holidays there is no declation to operate. The market will remain closed from the 24th inst. to 2nd January.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Dyeing 625, 24, 26, 25
Century 192, 95, 92, 93
Colaba 64
Crescent 45
Fazul 295, 93, 95, 93
Indore 310
Madhowji N, 10
Nagpur 257, 58
New Great 117
Pearl 161, 63
Simplex 41-14
Swadeshi 200, 198
Burma 312, 13, 11, 13
Hydro 112, 11-14
Tram 102-3, 28
Deff. 287
Ord. 21-14, 10, 22-2
Bundi 12-12
Indian 143
Katni Ord. 137
Alcock 81

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	201	
Bengal Fine	196	
Bengal F.G.	191	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	196	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	191	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	246	226
Nagpur Savner Fine	249	226
Yeotmal Fine	239	221
Arvi Fine	239	221
Amraoti Fine	236	216
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	233	216
Mulkapur Fine	226	213
Khandesh Fine	221	213
Muthia F.G.	216	196
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		216
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	221	216
Parbhani F.G.G.S.		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	231	216
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine		221
Cambodia		271
Miraj/Sangli		221
Compta Good		241
Jinja		296
Busoga		301

MILLS.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

100 Ahm. Advance	250
50 Apollo	1/4/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	80
250 Bom. Dyeing	625-10
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	193/2
500 Central India P.	408/12
100 Central India	253/12
100 Colaba	64/6
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	45
250 Currim.	46/4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	430
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/3/9
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	293-12
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	86/14
1000 Hindustan	1205
100 Indore-Malwa	310
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7/4
100 Khatau	83/12
100 Kohinoor	103/12
250 Laxmi	683-12
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	117/8
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	87/8
250 Pearl	183-2
100 Phoenix	250/0
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	41/14
100 Swan	57/8
100 Swadeshi	198-12
25 Tata P.	10
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	680
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	63
50-25 Central	13/12
£10-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	35/-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	215
100-50 India	74/4
5 Union	3/2/6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	12-12
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	143-13
100 Katni 1st P	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	503/12
100 Katni	137/8
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7/4
100 Shanabad	168/12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	14/8
200 Oriental	1345

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

The bullion market was weak during the early part of the day on vague rumours and expectations of improvement in Sterling Exchange. Gold prices after touching Rs. 29/1 improved on sterling cross-rate opening at 3.39-1/2. Quotations in the evening were as under:—

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	29	7	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	29	7	6
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	29	7	9
Silver Ready	63	0	0
Silver 1st Settlement	63	0	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	63	10	0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 510 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

LINSEED OIL
London, Dec. 19.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Jan./Apl Buyers 14/3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. May/Aug. Sellers, 14.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/9 Highest Rs. 33/11 Closing Rs. 33/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 33/8 Highest Rs. 33/10 Lowest Rs. 32/13/6 Closing Rs. 32/14.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Linseed Ready	6	8	0
Linseed May	6	9	0
Wheat Ready	4	12	0
Wheat May	4	12	0
Castorseed	6	14	0
Groundnuts	7	5	0
Cottonseed	3	15	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Dec. 21.

	Bales.
Khandeish	392
Central India	272
Barsi-Nugger	217
Hyderabad-Gaorani	205
Berar	609
Central Provinces	51
Dholera	3,981
N.-W. Provinces	198
Rajputana	173
Sind-Punjab	1,399
Broach	54
Compta-Dharwar	24
Persians	6
Egyptians	186
Cotton	7,767
	Cwts.
Wheat	622
Linseed	256
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	46
Gingellyseeds	3,399
Poppyseeds	158
Groundnuts	23,382
Castorseeds	971
Rice	6,956
Myrabollams	1,421
Cottonseeds	2,952
Gram	269
Joowar	1,363
Barley	913
Bajree	722
	Tons
Coal	928

10 Vulcan 4-10

ELECTRIC.
100 Ahmedabad 110
1000 Andhra Val. P. 930
1000 Andhra Val. 640-4
50 Bom. Tram P. 61/8
50 Bom. Tram. 102/8
100 Tata Hydro P. 100/10
100 Tata Hydro 111 14
1000 Tata Power P. 1015
1000 Tata Power 412-8

RAILWAYS.
500 Ahm. Prantij 670
100 Amritsar Patti 86/4
100 Central Province 71
100 Dho. Barramati 74/8
100 Guzrat 41/4
100 Mandra Bhon. 50
500 Tapti Valley 535

MINING.
10 Central India 0/4
10 Shivrajpur 12/12
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 109-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P. 44/4
30 Tata Steel D. 287-8
75 Tata Steel 22-2

MISCELLANEOUS
100 Alcock 81/4
250 Bom. Steam P. 191/4
250 Bom. Steam 182-8
50 Bom. Telephone 41/8
85 Brit. B. Petrol 2/12
125 Bom. Burma Old 313/12
50 Bom. Burma New 112/8
100 Ind. Bleaching 126-14
15 Scindia 5/12
3½ per cent Government Paper 51/13
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free 90

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
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J6

BAN THE I. C. S. FROM THE BENCH

:0:

BOMBAY LAWYERS AND JUDICIAL REFORM

DOWN WITH INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS

The Bombay Advocates' and Pleaders' Conference at its resumed sitting on Sunday afternoon passed a series of resolutions. Diwan Bahadur, Harilal Desai occupied the chair in the absence of Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke moved the first resolution expressing the opinion that the time had arrived when immediate steps should be taken to constitute one Indian autonomous Bar invested with full powers to provide for the education, enrollment and discipline of its members. The resolution further urged that the powers should vest in and be exercised by an All-India Bar Council and that Bar Council should delegate necessary powers to the several provincial Bar Councils. It also declared the opinion that all Advocates who are at present on the roll of advocates as also future candidates who satisfy one common uniform test of legal knowledge and experience should be entitled to practise both on the Original as well as the Appellate Side of the High Court. The resolution also wanted that the provisions in the Bar Council Act governing the seniority of advocates should be amended so that all advocates whether on the Original Side or the Appellate Side should have seniority according to their date of admission at the Bar.

DOWN WITH DISTINCTIONS.

Speaking on the resolution the mover said that the subject matter of that resolution was of one of the main reasons for calling the Conference. For long he said the Vakil section of the Bar had laboured under invidious distinctions and it was time that those distinctions were done away with. Formerly they had to complain against the English Barristers, but now their place was taken by the "Browns" and he was ashamed to confess that the "Browns" were even worse than their "white" predecessors in their superliiousness. The speaker maintained that Vakils had always held their own against England-returned Barristers and if there was any inferiority complex it was more of their own creation and due to their defeatist mentality. He appealed to the pleaders to get rid of that mentality.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. V. Divatia who said the underlying idea of it was to repudiate the atrocious libel that the pleaders could not argue out cases on the Original Side. The resolution was unanimously accepted.

ABOLISH DUAL SYSTEM.

Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor moved that "this Conference is of opinion that the deal system now prevailing in the High Court of Bombay should be immediately abolished.

The mover said that the evil system which was too expensive existed only in three cities in the British Empire and those were London, Bombay and Calcutta. Giving the historical causes that brought about the system the speaker emphasised that changed circumstances demanded that it should be abolished at the earliest opportunity. Mr. J. S. Chiniwala seconded the resolution and it was unanimously accepted.

INDIAN JUDICIARY.

The third resolution was moved by Mr. R. W. Desai and seconded by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona. It ran as follows:—

"This Conference is strongly of opinion that time has come when the constitution of the Indian High Courts and their judiciary should be based on the following principles:—

(A) (1) That the recruitment to the High Court Bench should be made entirely from the practising members of the Bar of not less than ten years' standing, having due regard to their efficiency, ability and experience.

(2) That the post of the Chief Justice should not be confined to a barrister of England or Ireland or a member of the faculty of Advocates in Scotland of not less than five years' standing as at present, but should be open to all members of the Bar who are eligible to be appointed as puisne judges.

(3) That members of the Indian Civil Service should be made ineligible to become judges, whether acting or permanent, of the Indian High Courts.

(4) That there should be no fixed proportion of the posts of judges reserved for barristers and advocates as aforesaid.

(5) That the power to appoint, and fix the salaries, allowances, furloughs' retiring pensions for, the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Several High Courts and the power to alter them should vest wholly in the future Governor-General and his cabinet.

(B.) That with a view to give effect to the above principles, this Conference urges the introduction of suitable changes in Part IX and especially Sections 101 and 104 of the Government of India Act of 1919 and the entire deletion of clauses (3) (b) and (4) of Section 101 of the said Act.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. G. K. Chitle and seconded by Mr. M. M. Karbhari was also passed unanimously:

"This Conference is of opinion that all judicial and magisterial offices should be recruited exclusively from amongst the practising members of the Bar.

"This Conference is of deliberate opinion that appointments to all judicial offices should be made having due regard to the efficiency, experience and ability of the candidates concerned; and the power to make those appointments should vest exclusively in the High Court.

SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA.

Mr. G. R. Abhyankar of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference then moved the resolution that the Conference was of opinion that a Supreme Court should be established in India.

Mr. Abhyankar said that it was now almost a settled fact that the future Constitution of the country would be a Federal Constitution and the Federation would be composed of the Autonomous Indian provinces and the autocratic Indian States. It was one of the essential features of a Federal Constitution that there should be a Federal Court and the idea of having such a court was supported by all the members of the Federal Structure Committee of the R.T.C. except the solitary exception of Mr. Gavin Jones who represented the European community and who made the novel statement that appeals to Privy Council would be cheaper.

FANTASTIC FEAR.

Mr. Abhyankar pleaded that even apart from the need of having a Federal Court to settle Federal problems there was the need of having a Supreme Court in India to solve non-federal matters. Mahatma Gandhi had said at the Conference that if their ideal was a united India they must have one Court in the country to which every Indian citizen would have access. The fear that the establishment of a Federal or a Supereme Court would lower the dignity of the High Courts was fantastic. If the dignity of the High Courts was not lowered then there were appeals against their decisions to the Privy Council which was a foreign court why should it be lowered when the Supreme Court was to be an Indian Court.

Mr. S. Y. Abhyankar supported the resolution and it was passed.

CITY CIVIL COURT.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke then moved a resolution supporting the local Government's proposal of immediately establishing a City Civil Court in Bombay and requesting the Government to take immediate steps to carry the scheme through Legislative Assembly. The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor.

Both the mover and the seconder in their speeches pointed out how necessary it was to have a City Civil Court for Bombay to avoid costly litigation in the High Court. They said it was a crying need of the public and the sooner it was fulfilled the better would it be for the public.

The following resolution was moved from the chair.

"This Conference is strongly of opinion that for the better administration of law and justice and for the more effective protection of the rights of citizenship it is essential to bring about separation of judicial and executive functions without any further delay."

PRIVILEGES OF THE BAR.

The following resolution moved by Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara and seconded by Mr. W. B. Pradhan was also adopted.

"Whereas it is necessary to create a sense of unity and solidarity amongst advocates practising in Bombay and pleaders practising in the various Districts and Talukas in the moffussil,

"This Conference resolves that a central Committee, consisting of representatives of the three respective Bar Associations in Bombay and of the several Bar Associations in the moffussil, should be appointed to organise the whole body of advocates and pleaders with a view to bring about greater co-ordination amongst them, and to safeguard and advance the status, privileges and interests of the Bar as a whole:

"This Conference authorise the said Committee to draft a constitution for the conference including the said central Committee and further authorises the said Committee to act as the executive body of the present Conference until the constitution to be framed is duly accepted and passed and the central Committee is properly elected."

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar then moved a resolution inviting the next session of the Conference at Poona which was also adopted.

A vote of thanks to the president by Mr. D. G. Dalvi which was seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade and the singing of "Bande Mataram" brought the Conference to a close.

FRONTIER REVOLT IN IRAQ

Sheikh Hamed Leads The Kurds

SHARP FIGHTING REPORTED

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Cairo.—Kurd revolution has flared up under Sheikh Hamed on the Iraq frontier according to the newspaper "El Ahram". The paper adds that sharp fighting has occurred with Iraq forces.—Reuter.

2 YEARS' MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY ?

Futile French Protest

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Moratorium is likely to be recommended for Germany for conditional Reparation Annuities Paymens, according to reports of the progress of the Young Plan Advisory Committee at Basle. Although their report has not yet been completed it is believed that majority of members of the Committee including British representative favour a two-years' moratorium for postponable annuities. They are strongly opposed, however, by the French who express the opinion that despite Germany's present critical condition such long respite is unnecessary.—Reuter.

DACCA HOUSE RAIDS.

DACCA, Dec. 20.

The police to-day searched 53 houses in Dacca including the Girls School and the Girl's Orphanage, and arrested the Head Mistress of the High School and also a girl graduate of Dacca University under the Ordinance.

Sixteen young men were also similarly arrested.—A. P.

FROM ENGINEER TO CURATE

LONDON, Dec. 20.

One of the most extraordinary ordinations in the history of the Rochester Cathedral was made today when Mr. A. J. Stubbs, 70. year old retired post office engineer, became the Deacon licensed to the Curacy of All Saints Church, Chatham.

Mr. Stubbs has been Church warden of South Norwood, London, for twenty years. He retired from post office in 1921.

In consequence of his advanced age, the Bishop of Rochester dispensed with the usual examination and course.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL

Mother And Children Burnt To Death In Bedroom

FRANTIC RESCUE ATTEMPTS PROVE FUTILE

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Despite desperate and heroic efforts at rescue, a mother and her two children and another woman were trapped in the upper bed rooms and burnt to death in disastrous early morning fire at their home in Toxteth, Liverpool, the sole survivor being children's grand-father and oldage pensioner.

The family were asleep when the out-break started in the kitchen and shortly the whole house was raging furnace. The blazing staircase collapsed before the occupants were able to escape.

The man who climbed the drainpipe on an attempt at rescue slipped and fell to the pavement, receiving injuries to his back. Other men made gallant efforts to rescue the women, but although they succeeded in smashing the windows they were driven back by volumes of smoke and fire.

Firemen also made repeated attempts to get into the house, but it was not until the outbreak had been controlled that admission was gained to the upper rooms where they were confronted by the ghastly sight of four bodies burnt beyond recognition lying on the floor, suggesting that the victims had made desperate efforts to escape. The victims were Mrs. Alice Flaherty, her daughter Alice, aged sixteen, son Robert aged nine and boarder named Miss Gertrude Greenwood.—Reuter.

INDIA FROM A BRITISH POINT OF VIEW.

Sir Francis Younghusband At Teddington.

A month ago, as reported in these columns, a Muslim priest and an Indian member of the Round Table Conference presented "India—From India's Point of View" at our Church at Teddington. The interest created on that occasion was evidenced when the Church was again filled to capacity to hear Sir Francis Younghusband present "India—From a British Point of View", under the chairmanship of Mr. Shoran Singha, M.A.

Speaking in quiet, almost conversational tones, Sir Francis Younghusband stated that the central feature of India's problems was the idea of self-government. Great Britain began its association with India as a trading company only, and did not wish to be involved in the government of the country. But the break up of the Mogul Empire brought us into the question of direct rule against our will, with the Maltese, Dutch, and French also concerned. Britain set to work to educate, and took the Indians more and more into the administration of the country; and from so far back as a hundred years ago there had been responsible Englishmen engaged in the Government of India declaring firm views which looked forward to the time when India would govern herself. During the last thirty or forty years there had been growing up a national sense, and Mr. Gandhi had instilled into Indians a deep spirit of nationalism. There was a political activity based on a deep culture and a deep religious feeling, and religious leaders were rising all over India from time to time inspiring a fervent desire for freedom and self-government. We must with all our might, Sir Francis urged, help the Indians towards realisation.

The invitation to put questions was exploited to the full by the audience, who continued eagerly to elicit information until the limit of time intervened. Some of the further news and views thus obtained from Sir Francis concerned the native attitude of derision towards the Round Table Conference arising from allegations of vseted or particular interests, and the helpful results of the November (1930) Conference which was directly responsible for Indian members returning to India and urging Mr. Gandhi to cease his campaign of civil disobedience and interview Lord Irwin with a view to settlement by further conference. Further interesting points made by Sir Francis, in replying to questions were the disgust of Indian youth at the religious dissensions of their elders, and the attitude of the six million Indian Christians who set a magnificent example by declaring, in the midst of religious strife to obtain favours, that they would not ask for separate favours, votes or privileges, but would accept whatever was given to India as a nation.

Mr. Shoran Singha had announced his intention of reserving his chairman's remarks until he was due to make a summary after the principal speaker and the questions. He found an apt starting point in the last question which was put directly to himself as an Indian, and proceeded vigorously to frame the picture of India's many sided problem presented by Sir Francis Younghusband. In forceful and impassioned phrases he flashed the minds of the audience from conferences to some remote village of India affected by such deliberations, and thence to points of religious and economic importance. He emphasised the growing intolerance of young Indians towards separate communities, and tendered the striking view that fundamentally, economic considerations and not religion was the true cause of fraction, evidenced in the fact that the clash was more prevalent in cities than in native states, explaining that when the Muslims were rulers they gave the chief jobs to relations and religious friends; and now the appointments were gained in open competition the Muslims were not sufficiently equipped to compete with highly cultured Hindus, and were ever seeking favours to redress the balance. In supporting Sir Francis's statements of a growing national sense, Mr. Shoran Singha said that if Mr. Gandhi had done nothing else he had inspired self-respect in India, and no Indian felt now that he need apologise for treading on his native soil. In a magnificent peroration he said that Indian nationalism was a very real tribute to Britain: it would have been a criticism if a hundred and fifty years association had not given India a sense of love of country.—"Methodist Records."

"UNEVENTFUL WEEK"

Report On Burma Situation

"GANG" CLEANING UP CONTINUES!

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

The Burma situation report for the week ending 19th December shows that the week has been generally uneventful.

Operations continue in all districts to clean up remains of gangs. Considerable number of surrenders have taken place including that of Chet Su, one of the most important rebel leaders in Prome District. 64 rebels have been released from cus ody and the number remaining is 764. No Government casualties are reported.

There has been no change in agricultural situation. The total area under rice is about three per cent less than last year. The market for the new crop has opened at about rupees eighty-eight which is about rupees five higher than last year. Numbers on relief works in Upper Burma remain about the same.

No report will be sent next week unless important developments occur.—A. P.

CURRICULUM FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY DOMINATION SHOULD CEASE

Bengal Minister's Address To Aligarh Graduates.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Delivering his Convocation Address to the graduates of the Aligarh Muslim University on Monday, 21st December, the Hon.ble Mr. K. Nazimuddin, Minister for Education to the Government of Bengal, tuned a distinct note for the keeping apart of technical education from the University Education; establishment of a Central Institution for technical and vocational education and for the establishment of a system of Provincial Scholarships tenable at centralised institutions.

EDUCATION IS THE TALISMAN.

The question of education in India in general and of Muhammadans in particular, he said, were at present so acute and their correct solution so very important for the welfare of the country, that it was extremely desirable to envisage these problems from all points of view. In education lay the solution of almost all the difficult political problems with which the country was faced and the ultimate solution of the communal problem was to be found in education.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION.

Proceeding further, he emphasised, that however undesirable and inexpedient it might be, guaranteed repression to the Muhammadan Community in all administrative machinaries was necessary until such time as the general electorate was educated to the point where individuals could be trusted to judge impartially when choosing their representatives to the different administrative and controlling authorities. The time was far distant, and in any immediate scheme which might be brought into operation, there must and will be reservation of seats for members of their community.

He felt that it must be recognised that as a community Mussalmans had a great deal of educational lee-way to make up, and in the forward movement which was taking place there, and which must rapidly spread elsewhere, it was essential to know exactly what they desired and what they exactly wished to avoid.

THOSE GRADUATES.

The speaker said that in Bengal two or three thousand graduates were turned out every year of which only two or three hundred could get suitable posts. Many obtained no employment whatever. All became disillusioned, discontented and rebelled against society so organised that in it they can find no satisfactory place.

THE 'VARSITY COURSE.

He felt it neither desirable nor wise that all students who studied in secondary schools should go forward to the University. Only those who were mentally able and who could fully benefit by the conditions and facilities found within the university should be allowed to embark upon an under-graduate career. He was of opinion that Secondary education should not be dominated by the University curriculum, but should be so adjusted as to make provision for those who would not enter the University. It was possible to link up certain aspects of industrial and vocational education with High School and Intermediate College training in a way which should be beneficial to many students.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

There was a wide-spread and growing demand that more attention should be devoted to technical matters and less to what are known as purely academic pursuits. It was certain, that in India, developments in the direction of scientific and technical education must take place. This development, he felt certain, must in the main be without and not within the Universities. Technical and vocational education was so expensive that it was impossible for any university to deal with the problem satisfactorily.

THE NEED.

What was needed was a central institution or institutions adequately equipped (controlled and organised to supply the needs of the different provinces and of the whole of India. There was no reason why a system of Provincial Scholarships tenable at centralised institutions should not be established. Such a solution was far preferable to that of attempting to transform the Universities into hybrid institutions possessing neither the cultural value of the Universities of old nor technical efficiency of an industrial enterprise.

GIVING DEGREES.

Mr. Nazimuddin felt that to give degrees for, say, the Art of Salesmanship—as has been done in certain universities,—was destroying the ideals which had hitherto been associated with Universities, and was bringing them down to the level of a commercial college.

From the point of view of the general influence that it had exercised upon its students, he was proud of the Aligarh of which he was an old student. Aligarh, he said, had given to its sons in times past a general tone and bearing which may perhaps be summed up in the French phrase 'Savoir Faire', and which, as far as he was aware, was not so effectively developed in any other Indian University.

The speaker concluded his speech by saying: "We look to you to counteract the effect of those who, inappreciative of the facts of the present situation, are advocating courses of action which must mean retrogression instead of progression."—A. P.

GERMAN PROF. EXPERIMENTS WITH SERUM

Self-Inoculation To Prove A Mistake

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Berlin.—By inoculating himself with the serum which is alleged to have killed 76 children at Luebeck, Professor Deycke has taken the Spartan means of providing a unique proof of his contention that the death of the children were due to mistake. He inoculated himself with two kinds of Calmette serum, one obtained from the children still suffering from the effect of the inoculation and the other taken directly from the laboratory.

X-ray photographs show that the reaction from the children's serum is much stronger than that from the laboratory serum. Expert witness declares, however, that both the serums are identical, whereas after the deaths of the children it was suggested that virulent human tubercle cultures had accidentally got mixed with the calmette serum administered to the children.

Doctors are anxiously watching Prof. Deycke who is quite sure that the serum is harmless.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA SCORE 469

First Innings Concluded

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Sydney.—With Saturday's score of 444 for seven wickets Australia resumed play in first innings this morning on lifeless wicket. Innings however came to close for addition of only a quarter century for the remaining three wickets.

The following are the scores:

Australia first innings (concluded.)

Oldfield (c) Cameron (b) Bell 8 Grimmett (not out) 9, Wall (c) Morkel (b) Bell 6, Ironmonger (c) Cameron (b) Bell nil.

Extras 18, Total 469.

Japanese Offensive Against Bandits.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Mukden.—The Japanese have launched general offensive against bandits at Changtu, Fakumen and Hsinminfu this morning.—Reuter.

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